

APR 9 1901

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4144.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1907.

PRICE  
**THREEPENCE.**  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

## BRITISH MUSEUM.

The READING-ROOM will be CLOSED for Renovation from Monday, April 15, until further notice.  
It is anticipated that the work of renovation will be finished by October 31.  
E. MAUNDE THOMPSON, Director and Principal Librarian.  
British Museum, March 15, 1907.

## Lectures.

MISS DREWRY'S PRESENT LECTURES on ROBERT BROWNING'S POEMS take place on WEDNESDAYS, at 7.45 p.m., and THURSDAYS, at 11.15 a.m. Fee for the Course of Five Lectures, Half-a-Guinea; for a Single Lecture, Half-a-Guinea.—143, King Henry's Road, London, N.W.

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On which this letter chiefly hinges.

The figurative use of "meter" is first illustrated from Emerson (1860), though his "metres or milestones of progress" (1847) is quoted under 'Milestone.' Ranke's 'Popes,' I. i. 6, furnishes "The hierarchy of bishops, metropolitan patriarchs, arose," to fill a gap from 1726 to 1902, s.v. 'Metropolitan.' The absolute use of the verb "mimic" is ignored, though in 1813 Byron wrote of Curran (October 2nd): "He has fifty faces, and twice as many voices, when he mimics." James, 1839, is the earliest authority given for "milady"; Byron, however, wrote on January 19th, 1815, "You want to know about milady and me"; and on November 12th, 1813, "a mile-long ballad-singing sheet," twenty years earlier

than De Quincey, who is quoted for "mile-long." The absolute use of "mild," for mild ale, mild beer, is not illustrated, though in the diary "of a sober citizen," *Spectator*, No. 317 (1712), we find "Took a pot of Mother Cob's Mild" (at Islington). The use of "mime," as a contemptuous or affectedly humble designation of an ordinary actor, is ignored. Gibbon's "mursa" ('Decline and Fall,' ch. xxvi.), "a modern appellation" for a Tartar chief, should have been noticed under 'Mirza' as well as his "mirzas and emirs" (ch. lxv.). "T. More" (sic) is given as the author of 'Tom Crib's Memorial' (1819), quoted for "milling-match" in the pugilistic paragraph of the noun "milling." Moore's squib might also have been cited for "all the milling Powers of Europe," the last quotation being dated 1815, and for "you'd prefer it to mills such as Waterloo" better than Westmacott (1825). Byron furnishes an earlier instance of "milling," sb., namely, August 22nd, 1813, "Jackson . . . having . . . decoyed Yarmouth to see a milling" at Margate. The use of "millenarian" in reference to a figurative millennium is ignored, in spite of T. Crib's "the new Millenarians of the Holy League"; we should also have quoted from him "the millers of all ages." The Oxford lexicographers might study the 'Memorial' and 'Boxiana' and Kent's *Weekly Dispatch*, if available, as well as *The Sporting Magazine*. In the sense of merely "marvellous," "astonishing," the adjective "miraculous" is illustrated by quotations ranging from 1573 to 1742, but nothing later. Tennyson's "milky-bell'd" ('The Daisy,' 1855) is ignored, though quoted under 'Amaryllis.' Mr. Bradley has impounded three "milk-white" horses, but has let slip Una's "milk-white lamb," Dryden's "m. hind" quoted under 'Hind,' Wordsworth's "m. doe" of Rylstone, Merivale's "m. hind" of Sertorius, Tennyson's "m. peacock" ('Princess'), and Shakespeare's flower "Before m.," quoted for "love-in-idleness." The only instance of "millions" of human beings is from the Authorized Version of 1611; Moore's "whole millions, panting to be free" ('Fudge Fam.', p. 36), might serve as a modern example. Gibbon's "ministers of idols" ('Decline and Fall,' ch. xxv.) is later than any quotation given for the non-Christian use of "minister" (sb.); while his instance of "miracle" generalized (*ib.*), "a thick coat of rhetoric and miracle," would have supplanted either Milman's or Liddon's with advantage. The fact that it is not immediately clear to which of two paragraphs "Minuteness" in the following quotation should be referred shows that it is wanted: "my description, which was proceeding with the minuteness of a passport" (Byron, 'Let.,' November 23rd, 1816). The person who noted Byron's "metropolise" = visit the metropolis, might have found on the same page Moore's metaphor for giving information to the inattentive, "whistling jigs to a milestone." Byron wrote, March 31st, 1817, "subject matter for a middle-sized letter," which is wanted,

as all the quotations for "middle-sized" but one are from technical works, with a gap from 1793 to 1883. We have space for only one more out of a long list of references and quotations which should, in our opinion, be added, namely one for "the million," meaning the multitude, in the paragraph on which Foote (1762) is followed by K. Grahame (1894). Byron wrote, March 6th, 1807: "I was more anxious to hear your critique, however severe, than the praises of the *million*." In the article on 'Minerva' there is no notice of the sarcastic application of the name to women who make an affected parade of learning or to the tutelary dragon of a ladies' school, such as Mrs. Blimber and Miss Pinkerton, "that pompous old *Minerva* of a woman," also alluded to as "Minerva herself" (Thackeray, 'Vanity Fair,' chap. i.).

It is not surprising that the author of 'Lothair' should be credited with introducing in 1826 the term "millionaire." One might be perplexed at meeting the apparent proof by the historical method that mince-pies are older than mincemeat, the solution of the problem being that the early pies were made of "minced meat," which still fills "minced-pies" in the United States. The useful scientific word "minimal," found as early as 1666, may be earlier than its correlative "maximal," both having been brought into notice by American writers not more than thirty years ago. We regret that lack of space prevents our quoting some of the encyclopedic information given about the rise and ramification of the Methodism founded by the Wesleys and Whitefield, and about the connexion of "minute," &c., with sexagesimal fractions and the small writing of rough drafts of documents.

A portion of the letter P, from 'Piper,' is announced for April 1st.

*The Romance of an Eastern Capital.* By F. B. Bradley-Birt. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

MR. BRADLEY-BIRT has already distinguished himself by two volumes, 'The Story of an Indian Upland' and 'Chota Nagpore,' which bore evidence of original research, reflective power, and literary skill. His latest volume, which he has entitled 'The Romance of an Eastern Capital,' is, however, mainly a clever compilation from authorities well known to the student of Indian history. 'The Romance of an Eastern Capital' is, in plain speech, an account of the city of Dacca, the capital of the newly formed Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. It appears to have been written because the partition of Bengal has brought Eastern Bengal prominently before the general public. In attempting to be popular the writer has damaged the form of his book as well as its substance. The desire to be picturesque makes him wearisome in his epithets. Eastern Bengal, we are told, lies spread out vast and limitless, a land of river and plain:—

"Watered abundantly by nature in generous mood, the trim rice fields stretch mile on mile, locked close in the embrace of countless streams and rivulets, luxuriant in every exquisite shade of green, like emeralds set in a silver sheen."

In the very heart of this land, intersected by rivers which intercommunicate by cross rivers, the successive races that have ruled it have built their capital. As empires rose and fell its site has changed; but

"the chief city of Eastern Bengal for over two thousand years has never been far removed from the junction of the great rivers where Migna and Ganges, Brahmaputra and Ishamutti, meet at the head of the delta, a hundred miles from the sea."

Mr. Bradley-Birt gives us in his second chapter an account of the ancient kingdom of Vikrampur. Regarding Raja Vikramadit, who first made his home at Vikrampur, tradition is content with the bare record that he ruled with justice and wisdom, and that the fame of his piety spread far and wide. Then came the kings of the Pal dynasty,

"and the manner in which they, a comparatively small company of men, imposed themselves upon the mass of the population and ruled for a thousand years, is equally shrouded in oblivion. But that they came, carried on the crest of the wave of the mighty influence that suddenly stirred the India of that day, there can be little doubt."

The kings of the Pal dynasty were in sober prose Buddhists, and though Buddhism was on the decline in every other part of India, it still flourished in its great stronghold Magadha in South Behar. Mr. Bradley-Birt waxes eloquent in his account of Gautama, the Buddha, "who, after much searching of heart, had found the Truth, and given to his disciples a new religion." It was, however, no new religion, for it was based on Hinduism. Gautama Buddha was the greatest of the Hindu religious teachers who renounced the world and lived on alms, and the spread of his teaching was mainly due to his having organized on a large scale monastic orders. Buddhism never supplanted Brahmanism, and though the Pal kings were Buddhists, their hereditary Prime Ministers were Brahmans.

The first Hindu king of Bengal was Adisur, and to him is ascribed the restoration of the power of Brahmanism in Bengal. Then followed the Sen dynasty, of whom Ballal Sen was the most illustrious. He is said to have ascended the throne in the same year that William the Conqueror won the battle of Hastings, or, as Mr. Bradley-Birt prefers to put it, "the historic year when William the Conqueror was wresting the crown of England from the Saxon on the field of Senlac." Ballal Sen is supposed to have reorganized the caste system in Bengal, and to have founded Kulinism, an attempt to establish an aristocratic body by grouping in one class families of acknowledged purity of descent. Ballal Sen was a great patron of public works, and roads and tanks bear testimony to his rule. He is, however, accused of the

deadly sin of partition, and is said to have divided Bengal into five provinces. He was succeeded by his son Lakshman Sen, who had built a capital for himself, says Mr. Bradley-Birt, which he had named Lakhnauti, and, he also states, "since known as Gaur." But is not the name Gaur of greater antiquity? In the later years of his long reign Lakshman Sen transferred his seat to Nadia. When we read fervid accounts of "the kingdom of Bengal" the memory is led back to the close of the career of its last Hindu king, Stewart's 'History of Bengal' (a book which ranks high among the great Indian classics), tells the story. Bukhtiyar Khilji in the year 1203-4 marched, with a strong Afghan army, from Behar to Nadia, and, accompanied by only seventeen horsemen, entered the city. On stating that he was an envoy he was allowed to pass the palace gate. He and his party then drew their swords and began a slaughter of the royal attendants.

"The Raja Luchmunyah, who was then seated at dinner, alarmed by the cries of his people, made his escape from the palace by a private door, and, getting on board a small boat, rowed with the utmost expedition down the river."

Bukhtiyar Khilji "then proceeded, without opposition," says Stewart, "to Lucknowty, and established the ancient city of Gaur as the capital of his dominions." The Mohammedan writers generally call the province Lakhnauti, states Yule, "after the chief city; but we have also the old form Banga from the indigenous Vanga." Marco Polo is the first who writes about "Bangala, a province towards the south."

During the first three-quarters of the thirteenth century the early conquerors of Bengal ruled it as a fief of Delhi. The history of the province is mainly a tale of ambitious viceroys attempting to throw off the Imperial yoke. In the last year of the thirteenth century there was another partition of Bengal. The Emperor at Delhi, like a wicked Secretary of State, divided the government, into two parts, and appointed a chief, Bahadur Khan, to be governor of the eastern portion, with his capital at Sonargaon, situated on one of the branches of the Brahmaputra, about thirteen miles southeast from Dacca. In course of time Bahadur, observing the weakness of the Imperial power, arrogated to himself independence, assuming the white umbrella, ordering the coin to be stamped with his own name, and changing the title of Bahadur Khan to Bahadur Shah. The Emperor marched from the Imperial capital with a numerous army, and Bahadur, finding himself unable to oppose him, "submitted to the clemency of the Emperor, and was pardoned on condition of giving up the public treasure and elephants, and attending the Imperial stirrup to Delhi." Thirteen years later Fakiruddin, the armour-bearer of the Viceroy, not only assumed, on the death of his master, the government of Sonargaon without permission, but also declared himself an independent monarch,

taking the title of Sultan Sekundur. The Viceroy of Gaur, however, advanced against Fakiruddin, "took him prisoner, and put him to death." So writes the sober historian of old. Mr. Bradley-Birt says :

"In his capital, which had witnessed the many dramatic events of his brief reign, the final curtain was rung down on his meteoric career."

For the next two hundred years Bengal was to a certain degree an independent kingdom, and historians have considered Fakiruddin as the first Mohammedan king of Bengal. But Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah, who ruled Bengal for sixteen years and was much respected and beloved, has a better claim to the title, because the Emperor made with him a definite treaty acknowledging the independence of Bengal. Shamsuddin removed his capital from Gaur to Pandua, about thirty-eight miles from Calcutta, where his son built the famous mosque with sixty domes. For a century we have a monotonous chronicle of one Arab, Abyssinian, or Afghan adventurer succeeding another by murder. We find the black eunuch admitting the Commander-in-Chief into the room of the Sultan who had fallen asleep "in a state of ineptitude"; and in a few minutes the Commander-in-Chief "finished the atrocious deed."

Then the power of the Afghan family known as the Lodi dynasty, who reigned at Delhi, began to decay, and in December, 1525, on the fateful field of Panipat, Baber defeated the Imperial army, and five months later made himself master of Delhi and Agra. The Afghan feudatories in Hindustan were reduced to obedience, and accepted the rule of Baber, first of the Moghul Emperors of Hindostan. Three years after Panipat, Baber had Bahar and Bengal under his sway. On his death (December 26th, 1530), Sher Khan (Tiger Lord), eminently distinguished both for his military skill and civil administration, secured possession of Bengal, and after a nine year's struggle overcame the Emperor Humayon, assumed the Imperial title, and restored the glory and ascendancy of the Afghan race. It is hardly accurate to speak of Sher Khan as "an Afghan adventurer." He was an Afghan of noble parentage, born at Sasseram, in Behar, where his father held a jagir under the governor. The Sur dynasty, which rose by the genius of Sher Khan and was sustained by the talents of his son Selim, fell by the ignorance and vice of their successors. During the rule of the Sur dynasty the Bengal governors proclaimed their independence, and it was not till 1575 that Bengal was conquered by Akbar and the rule of the great Moghul Viceroys began.

Three years after the death of Akbar his successor Jehangir appointed Islam Khan to the government of Bengal. "The first act of Islam's authority," says Stewart, "was the removal of the seat of government from Rajmahal to the city of Dacca, the name of which, in compliment to the reigning Emperor, he changed to Jehangire-nagar." The Moghul Vice-

roys maintained peace, and the new capital rapidly became a great and prosperous city. Distant provinces were nourished, as Macaulay tells, from the overflowing of the granaries of Bengal, and the noble ladies of London and Paris were clothed in the delicate produce of its looms. Dacca, owing to its specially moist climate, manufactured the finest muslins. The third quality was called the "evening dew," because when spread on the grass it could scarcely be distinguished from the dew. The second quality was called "running water," and it is related that a weaver was turned out of Dacca for his neglect in not preventing a cow from eating up a piece of this muslin, which he had carelessly left upon the grass. The first quality of Dacca muslin was known as "woven air." The Emperor Aurangzeb reproved his daughter, as we are told in that most fascinating Indian classic 'Ancient and Mediæval India,' for showing her skin through her clothes. The daughter justified herself by asserting that she had on seven suits.

The prosperity of Dacca soon departed. The Moghul Governor transferred his capital to Murshedabad, "and Dacca, deserted by the Viceroy and all the paraphernalia of Courts, was shorn of half its glory." The glory of the Moghuls was the transient glory of barbarous splendour and outward show. The English had established a factory at Dacca, and just over a hundred years after its establishment the first English Collector was appointed there to take over the administration of Eastern Bengal. In a separate chapter the Company's first attempts at administration are well described. The account of the festival of "The Eighth Day of the Moon in Chait" and of the pilgrims who rush to the Brahmaputra on that day is very interesting. But Mr. Bradley-Birt should control his love of word painting and of indulging in obvious sentiment:—

"The sun sinks low. Focussed until now in one great ball of fire, it breaks suddenly, spread left and right in a blaze of colour over the west. Sapphire and topaz and pearl, opal and amethyst and onyx, it blends them all in a glorious blaze of light. Faithfully the river mirrors them back. One moment a shimmer of gold, the next a leaping column of fire, it pales at last to orange and mauve and grey. The river itself grows almost still. Placid and calm it seems to rest from its strenuous race. Subduing its murmur as the world prepares for slumber, it grows limpid and clear like a lake revealing itself deep down. The hot impetuous rush of its youth in the dawn has gone. Its mocking note is hushed, lost in the great peace that its scarce-moving stream bears softly on its bosom. Even as it moves, the river seems to sleep. The cares of the day have fallen away down stream. They grow far off, unreal, like things in a dream. The petty strivings and the paltry ambitions of men fade out of sight in the length and breadth and depth of this twilight world. It is needless longer for the river to murmur that all is vanity, for the vanity of the world is already far behind. Its message is all of quietness and peace. Men and nations and empires come and pass, but on the broad bosom of the river there is for all time forgetfulness and rest."

This sort of writing grows wearisome even when it comes from acknowledged stylists. The illustrations are interesting.

*The Princes of Achaea and the Chronicles of Morea.* By Sir Rennell Rodd. 2 vols. (Arnold.)

*Some Pages of Levantine History.* By the Rev. H. T. F. Duckworth, Professor of Divinity, Trinity College, Toronto. (De La More Press.)

THE history of the Peloponnesus under Frankish rule, and indeed of all the Greek lands under the sway of Frankish or Venetian or other Western lords, who were imposed upon them by the Latin conquest of Constantinople, has been strangely neglected, though it offers an eminently attractive subject to any historian to whom a picturesque setting appeals. The presence of French barons, with their feudal customs and castles, in the plain of Elis, the uplands of Arcadia, and the vale of Lacedæmon, has been likened to the marriage of Faust with Helen; and we know now, from the researches of the late Dr. John Schmitt, that Goethe, in constructing the Second Part of 'Faust,' must have had some knowledge of the 'Chronicle of Morea,' which Buchon published in a French translation in 1825. The Greek 'Chronicle of Morea'—based on history, but embroidered with legend—is itself one of the most interesting and significant results of that marriage. It is written in Greek verse by one whose mother-tongue was evidently Greek, but whose sympathies were altogether with the Franks and with the Roman Catholic Church. He was probably a gasmule—son of a Frank father and Greek mother. This romantic chronicle and the ruins of the Frankish castles are the only abiding fruits of the union of Faust and Helen.

Sir Rennell Rodd was happily inspired to write the history of this curious episode. The laborious researches of Carl Hopf and Schmitt's recent critical edition of the 'Chronicle' supply the most necessary material, and good use has been made of both. There is undoubtedly more still to be discovered in archives. Sir R. Rodd has himself consulted not a few unpublished documents to which Hopf refers. We may expect, in the future, considerable results from the researches of Gerland, who is acting as Hopf's literary executor, and whose investigations into the early history of the Empire of Romania show that the fortunes of South-Eastern Europe after the Latin conquest are yet far from having been thoroughly explored. But in the meantime the present book is welcome. It is a conscientious and critical work. The author does not strain after effects, though he is fully alive to the interest of his subject, and has clearly fallen under the spell of the ruined baronial keeps which have tales to tell of Western romance on classic ground.

It would have been discreet to omit or curtail the description of the sack of Constantinople, which is hardly pertinent

to the subject ; and the digressions into the affairs of neighbouring lands are sometimes unduly long. While the bibliography and various versions of the ' Chronicle of Morea ' are treated fully, a chapter might well have been devoted to characterizing its flavour and its language. The policy of Charles of Anjou would have been better comprehended if the author had been acquainted with Norden's admirable work 'Das Papsttum und Byzanz.' Sir Rennell Rodd will not decide whether the Emperor Baldwin "succumbed to his wounds or was barbarously murdered by the savage Bulgarian Attila, as Nicetas asserts"; but he should have observed that Nicetas is not the only authority; a letter of the Emperor Henry to his brother Godfrey also attests a violent death. The fact that the Bulgarian monarch wrote to Innocent that his captive had died in prison cannot be admitted as evidence. When the author says in one place that "Norman invaders landed at Salona," he forgets that Salona (the ancient Amphissa) is not on the coast. He might have mentioned (i. 170) that Passava or Passavant is derived from *passe-avant*, as another derivation has been alleged. He might have mentioned, too, that the name of the Charpigny family survives in the local name Cerpine, a station on the Corinth-Patras railway. In the enumeration of the twelve baronies (i. 119) he has failed to see that Grite, in the French text of the ' Chronicle,' has nothing to do with Vostitza, but is equivalent to Kala-vryta (cp. Egripo=Evrios). He does not bring out the significance of the parliament of ladies at Nikli. The note on the origin of the name Morea is not up to date; no philologist would now accept the conjecture of Sathas. In the note on the Varangians the date of the formation of the Varangian Guard ought to have been inserted; the reader would naturally infer that there is no evidence for it till the eleventh century. Sir R. Rodd states as a fact that Harald Hardrada "wrote his runes on the lion at the harbour mouth of the Piraeus." This was never more than a theory, based by Rafn on daring conjectural readings of the runes. His guesses have been condemned by Scandinavian philologists, and the theory was long since exploded.

It is rather strange that the plan of Clairmont has been placed in a different part of the book from the author's description of the castle and the site. This great fortress, also known as Castel Tornese (from the *deniers tournois* which were minted there), was built by Geoffrey Villehardouin II. as the western bulwark of the Morea. Its ruins are a conspicuous object for the traveller in the plain of Elis, and Sir R. Rodd's description gives a vivid impression of the site:—

" It crowns the rectangular peninsula or promontory of Chelonatas, which, ascending on the landward side in gentle slopes of sandstone from the level plain of Elis, breaks the western coastline of the Morea with a high foreland thrust seaward towards the island of Zante. On the northern side is the harbour known in Frankish times as

Clarenza, or Glarenza, a name still attached to the cape forming the western arm of the bay. With the modern fashion for classical derivations, the port has now been renamed Cyllene, and vestiges of the old Hellenic city can still be traced there among the more considerable remains of the Frankish epoch. Out of the soft sandstone hills, now covered with a low but dense vegetation of lentisk, arbutus, and heather, which form the promontory, rises a steep limestone bluff, from the crest of which the whole of Elis is visible, spread out like a map to the spurs of Erymanthus inland. It commands the seaway through the Zante channel, and looks north over a wide reach of blue water to low-lying Missolonghi, the mountains of Acarnania, and the clustered islands which the crags of Cephalonia dominate."

Most of the essays, originally contributed to *The Trinity University Review* (Toronto), which Mr. Duckworth has printed as 'Pages of Levantine History,' are concerned with the mediaeval history of Greek lands, the Latin conquest of Cyprus, and the fortunes of Athens in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The descriptions of some of the Cypriote towns, illustrated by good photographs, are the best feature of the book. The account of Athens displays no first-hand acquaintance with the writings of the famous ecclesiastic Michael Akominatos, of whom so much is said. Here, too, we find Rafn's reading of the runic inscription on the lion in the Venetian arsenal recorded; but Mr. Duckworth is less positive than Sir Rennell Rodd, and only says that "it must be regarded as resting to some extent upon conjecture." He has some curious remarks about the Varangians. He seems to identify them with "Russians," whom he distinguishes from Scandinavians. Non-Scandinavian Russians could at that time only mean Slavs; does Mr. Duckworth take the Varangians for Slavs? Sir Rennell Rodd is uncertain about the manner of the Emperor Baldwin's death. Mr. Duckworth has no doubts: he asserts that Baldwin "had fallen in battle with the Bulgarians." There is no room for doubt that this is false. The paper on Great Britain and Cyprus has some thoughtful remarks on Cypriote discontent with British administration.

*Madame de Staél and her Lovers.* By Francis Gribble. (Eveleigh Nash.)

THE worst things about Mr. Gribble's book are the title and the preface. From the title we supposed that the work was merely an idle chronicle of scandal, and from the preface that the scandal was related in a sentimental fashion. In reality, the work is an interesting study of the relations between Madame de Staél and Benjamin Constant; and it is only in the introduction that the judgment of the reader is disturbed by such passages as the following:—

" Perhaps she loved love better than she loved her lovers; certainly she did not always love either wisely or well. None the less, she never lost sight of the ideal.... Her conduct, viewed without reference to its motives, was that of a loose woman; but

the motives transfigure it. Madame de Staél meant well and felt good.... Every new document that comes to light confirms that estimate of her character, and suggests that it may be worth while to rewrite her Life from a fresh point-of-view."

Mr. Gribble certainly arrives in the course of his study at a fairly fresh point of view, but it is not that from which he sets out in his preface. Far from importing any extravagance of sentimetality into his final criticism of Madame de Staél, he seems to us to incline rather too much in the opposite direction, and to belittle unduly the genius of his heroine and the power which she exercised as a literary and political force. He suggests that she was the very type of mediocrity, and he portrays her, with a certain wavering touch, as a daughter of the Philistines masquerading in an orgy of nonsense as one of the children of light. The writer of 'Corinne,' we must admit, has provided in her novel the materials for such a picture, and, as Mr. Gribble remarks,

"the pathetic thing is that Madame de Staél should have drawn such a figure as a glorified portrait of herself.... in the confident belief that this sort of thing is genius in its loftiest manifestation.... The reason of her own loud, long, and unavailing cry for happiness is there."

Corinne is a theatrical personage; she has some of the glitter of poetry about her, and none of its glow within her. But the author, we think, was greater than her idea of herself. There is a kind of genius that naturally manifests itself in externalities—a genius of which a pre-eminent force of personality is the source, and an impassioned use of the gestures of art the medium. Persons possessing it in a high degree require only a second-rate receptive talent in other directions in order to exercise, as the grand actors in the literature of their age, an influence as immense as it is transitory. This was the kind of genius that Madame de Staél possessed. Despite the beauty of such passages as that on English wedded life in 'De l'Influence des passions sur le Bonheur,' it may be conceded that neither her intellect nor her imagination was of a superior cast. Her veritable originality resided in the sweep and vehemence of her spirit. She was a whirlwind in petticoats, gyrating from circle to circle and from country to country, and catching up the ideas of inventive minds, and making them her own by the astonishing violence with which she seized and disseminated them. Schiller said that when she left him he felt like a man just recovering from a serious illness.

In the matter of love she was the same whirling force that she was in literature and politics. Wholly wanting in beauty and winsomeness, she tried to compel affection by the mere strength of her personality. Her extraordinary appetite for power makes her affairs of love a fascinating problem in psychology. She threw herself with so versatile and complete an energy into every kind of pursuit that it is difficult to distinguish what her

ruling passion really was ; but as she was a woman, one tries to penetrate into her heart in the hope of discovering there the spring of all her actions. In the opinion of Mr. Gribble,

"homage and applause were the things for which she appeared to live. But the tribute of flattery and the consciousness of power did not satisfy her. These things were vain unless she could also love and be loved. That is the secret of her inner life."

The latest biographer of Madame de Staël employs this idea as an instrument of simplification in the composition of his work. It enables him to pass lightly over achievements which now retain only an historical importance, and to magnify the romantic side of her career. What he does, in effect, is to illustrate the main incident in 'Adolphe,' with the additional matter which Benjamin Constant, the author of that strange tale, has himself provided in his 'Journal Intime.' The result is a clear and vivacious piece of biography, which excels in interest many recent novels. The characters are drawn in a manner suitable to the action. The ugly and passionate heroine, grasping at power and influence as a means of inspiring in the man she admires the love for which she vainly craves, is a pathetic figure. Her high position, her great wealth, and her fame only deepen, like faint touches of light in a sombre picture, the general impression of her gloom and misery of soul. The hero is another tragic comedian. Naturally, he is a person of a kinder and more complex nature than the feeble and vacillating egoist who revealed himself with a specious frankness of self-analysis in 'Adolphe.' He plays his part as a man with a divided mind, attached by his true and generous instincts to the woman who helped him in his career, and yet so separated from her by his cold and lucid intelligence that he offers her merely friendship when he is as much in love with her as she with him. He is, in fine, a philandering Amiel.

The characterization is striking and consistent, but we doubt if it is true. It seems to us that the actual comedy which Madame de Staël and Benjamin Constant played together for fifteen years was a more ironic and less tragic affair than that described by Mr. Gribble. Neither of the actors was in love with the other. Nothing but a common imperious ambition could have united so closely two egoists of so restless a temper. As a matter of fact, the daughter of Necker and the founder of the science of Liberal government in France were a pair of astute politicians who managed to work together in harmony until Bonaparte appeared and put an end to their scheming. Constant then wished to dissolve the partnership, but Madame de Staël kept him attached to her projects, in which, with an amazing mixture of blindness and audacity, she also tried to engage Bonaparte. It was not until political intrigue seemed to be absolutely fruitless that Constant broke with her, and endeavoured to find in marriage the regularity of life

and the quietness of mind necessary for the composition of the literary work on which he now hoped to build his fame. Madame de Staël was naturally angry at his desertion. But it was not as a lover that she missed him ; it was as a slave. We do not believe that she ever knew what real love was. A strange creature of neuter gender, she was as incapable of feeling it as she was of inspiring it. Some men for various reasons flattered her self-esteem by pretending to be subjugated by her charms, and when they departed she pursued them with her wonted energy. Her appetite for power was the ruling passion of her life, and to depict this in all its subtle workings needs, we think, a larger canvas than that which Mr. Gribble has used. He passes over, for instance, her long struggle with Napoleon as a thing of trivial effect ; but M. Paul Gautier seems to have succeeded in showing that it was a political matter of considerable importance.

#### THE IMMORTALITY OF MAN.

*The Endless Life.* By S. McChord Crothers.—*Human Immortality.* By William James.—*The Conception of Immortality.* By Josiah Royce.—*The Eternal Life.* By Hugo Münsterberg.—*Science and Immortality.* By William Osler. (Constable & Co.)—The Ingwersoll Lecture on the Immortality of Man is an institution the usefulness of which has been fully justified by the five lectures here reprinted. One short lecture in a year on so vast a subject, by a series of lecturers chosen so as to represent many different sides of life and character, can hardly do more, it may be thought, than serve as an agreeable addition to the life of Harvard University. Prof. William James has put the pious founder's aim thus :—

"He wished the subject to be turned over in all possible aspects, so that at last results might ponderate harmoniously in the true direction. Seen in this long perspective, the Ingwersoll foundation calls for nothing so much as for minute division of labour. Orators must take their turn, and prophets ; but narrow specialists as well. Theologians of every creed, metaphysicians, anthropologists, and psychologists must alternate with biologists and physicists and psychical researchers—even with mathematicians. If any one of them presents a grain of truth, seen from his point of view, that will remain and accrete with truths brought by the others, his will have been a good appointment."

We know of no foundation which aims to serve the cause of philosophic truth by any method comparable with this. The Gifford Lectures in the Scottish universities, the Bampton Lectures, the Hulsean Lectures—these are more solid, more sustained, more lengthy ; they have far less unity of subject, and show a far smaller faith in mere diversity of gifts. The truth is that grains of truth do not "accrue with others" of themselves : the business of the lecturer on immortality is necessarily that of one who tries to be a "spectator of all time and all existence," and who brings together for a moment the scattered "facts" to show a meaning in the whole which is invisible in any separate part.

It is impossible to tell from the printed page which of the five lectures now republished charmed its hearers most. They are all superb examples of the art of lecturing : there is not one, we should say, which failed to render more swift and deep the current of its hearers' thought. That of Mr. Crothers is the most poetic ; our own Prof.

Osler's is at once the most literary and common-sense of the five. A large part of these two lectures is not concerned with advancing any argument in favour of or against the thesis that man is immortal. If this has been their salvation, it will also be to many a source of pardonable disappointment which makes more evident the need for the full armour of the trained metaphysician if the problem is to be effectively attacked. It is perhaps ungrateful to make such a criticism. It is also certain that science is the stream which feeds philosophy, and that philosophy is almost always digging its own dry wells, and suffering needlessly thereby. Yet it is one thing to speak about immortality ably and eloquently : it is another thing to state in outline the grounds and reasons which "in a cool hour" will rise, like the mountains, out of the mist and point a solid and an upward way.

Of the remaining three lectures, Prof. Münsterberg's will be found the most difficult to come to terms with. It is conceived in a somewhat sentimental fashion, and it appears to rest upon a philosophic theory of the nature of scientific truth which readers of the author's 'Psychology and Life' will recognize as having been applied to psychology with somewhat startling results. The argument, though expounded in an attractive and popular manner, is, however, essentially metaphysical, and borrows largely from the Kantian philosophy in its demonstration that the truth of science does not express the reality we live in, and that no science of the universe can say anything about ourselves, who make the sciences. Prof. Josiah Royce has also the great merit of making clear that the question of immortality is no special inquiry, but part of the complete philosopher's last word. He has put his argument excellently into a nutshell, and a comparison between his Gifford Lectures—'The World and the Individual'—and his Ingwersoll Lecture will lead one to believe that more is possible in making metaphysical reasoning generally understood than one would have supposed.

Lastly, we come to Prof. James. His 'Human Immortality' will be to the majority of readers the most valuable of all these publications. He professes to offer but two grains of truth as a contribution towards that "accretion" which, as we have seen, he expects. The two points with which he deals are in the nature of replies to objections founded on (a) the dependence of our spiritual life upon the brain, and (b) the incredible and intolerable number of beings which we must believe to be immortal if immortality be true. The latter point is in fact trivial, and we should be surprised by any evidence that it had seriously troubled a large number of reasonable people with any tincture of modern philosophy. The discussion, however, has a certain value in its bearing on the question of the immortality of animals. It is in dealing with his first point that Prof. James is at his best ; and the use which he makes of the idea contained in the lines,

Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass  
Stains the white radiance of eternity

is masterly.

#### HISTORICAL BOOKS.

*A History of the County Dublin.* Part IV. By F. Erlington Ball. (Dublin, Thom.)—Mr. Erlington Ball is carrying on his very laborious work with great energy. Only those who have attempted the exploration of the innumerable and sometimes chaotic records of Ireland can realize the immense amount of minute research which is implied

in the couple of hundred pages before us. So far as we have tested his 'History,' Mr. Ball seems to have neglected no important source. The Hearth Rolls, Land Registry deeds, Calendars of State Papers, ecclesiastical muniments and chartularies, Down surveys, wills in the Record Office, MSS. in Trinity College and the Royal Irish Academy and at Oxford, private collections of manuscripts, are all at his fingers' ends, and he has made a careful search not only in the many miscellaneous descriptions, memoirs, and other books about Ireland, but also in newspapers and magazines and *Transactions* of societies. The result is a valuable outline of the part of the County Dublin bordering upon the County Kildare, and including the parishes of Clonsilla, Leixlip, Lucan, Aderrig, Palmerston, Clondalkin, Drimnagh, Crumlin, Chapelizod, &c. The pity is that it is only an outline, when, with all the materials at his command and the extensive knowledge he has accumulated, Mr. Ball might have made an exhaustive history of the great families of the county. The real interest of his work lies in these families of the Pale, for of archaeological remains there is little to record in the present section. What survives is well represented in the numerous illustrations, from old prints, drawings, and photographs, of ruined churches and a few fine mansions. But the families who lived in these mansions are full of interest, though the interest is somewhat marred by the author's arrangement under parishes instead of a chronological sequence. These great county families were generally English. Out of every hundred "Irishmen" who have distinguished themselves in public affairs, ninety-nine were pure English, not merely in name, but also in maternal as well as paternal ancestry. A study of the Englishry of Ireland reveals the fact that the whole country before the Union was closely dotted with the estates of well-known county families, who were proud and tenacious of their ancient pedigrees, and very careful about their alliances, almost invariably intermarrying with other English families. Hardly ever does an Irish name beginning with "O" or "Mac" occur in their pedigrees. This did not prevent them from being often intensely patriotic and also good Roman Catholics, but their Irish characteristics were due to the "fertile sod," and not to any "Celtic" strain. The present volume illustrates this in the accounts of the Luttrells, Sarsfields, Eustaces, Barnewalls, Molyneux, Parsons, and other notable houses; but the same holds for the greater part of Ireland. Mr. Ball makes the leading members of the County Dublin families very interesting, and we only wish he had told us more about them. The splendid record of the Englishry of Ireland remains yet to be written; but perhaps when others have followed in Mr. Ball's steps, and worked at the ample, though somewhat scattered records that are now preserved with commendable care in Dublin and in some of the great country houses, we shall gradually come to understand the life of the Anglo-Irish gentry in the post-monastic and pre-Union period.

We sincerely hope that when Mr. Ball has completed his 'History' in the present parochial arrangement he will throw together, in a general historical survey, the results of his wide reading and careful investigations. As it is, he has done a great service in collecting such a large number of authenticated facts. We notice that he rather confirms the derivation of Chapelizod from Iseult by recording "Isolede's Tower" and "Isolede's Font," showing that Dublin was connected with some Isolede or Isolde, though the

scription to the wife of King Mark naturally defies authentication.

*The Diocese of Limerick, Ancient and Mediæval.* By the Rev. J. Begley, C.C. (Dublin, Brown & Nolan.)—We have noticed in these columns the history of the diocese of Ossory, and now we have before us another solid book of the same class, also by a Roman Catholic clergyman, showing that at last Maynooth is producing clerics who have an interest in learning. This work, like the sister history of Ossory, gives only the Roman Catholic aspects of the diocese, so far as we can say that the early history, up to the Reformation, was Roman Catholic in the modern sense. Mr. Begley proposes another volume on the period from 1540 to the present day.

The early history of Limerick is highly interesting, for the city got its first charter from King John, almost as early as that of Dublin, and was considered by the Norman conquerors the most important centre of their conquest in the South-West. Lying on the great waterway of the Shannon, it had naturally received attention from the Danes long before, and the huge roll of ecclesiastical foundations which Mr. Begley enumerates shows what enormous wealth the Church had secured for herself in this diocese. Even now there are far more remains of antiquity in Limerick than in Waterford or Cork, its only rivals in the south of Ireland. The Cathedral of St. Mary is, with St. Canice's at Kilkenny, the only medieval cathedral still standing and in use besides those of Dublin. 'The Black Book of Limerick,' a MS. apparently of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, which is now being published, contains inestimable early annals of the diocese. The maces of the Corporation and the bishop's crosier are among the most peculiar and beautiful in Ireland. There are far more remains of rich abbeys, especially Franciscan abbeys, in this diocese than in the North, probably because the Scotch Presbyterians were never planted here; and the ruins and churches of Adare, thanks to the pious care of the Quins, Earls of Dunraven, represent probably the finest group in all the country. Both the Protestant and the Roman Catholic parish churches there are medieval buildings, and besides these the Earl's demesne includes a fine Franciscan Abbey and a castle carefully and religiously protected. But there is not a word of thanks in the book to the Protestants who did these enlightened acts for the benefit of their Catholic as well as their Protestant parishioners; for the Earl of Dunraven who restored these buildings was a Protestant. His son, who became a Catholic, was the means of procuring for the National Museum the famous Chalice of Ardagh, found by a peasant in 1868, when digging potatoes close to an old thornbush beside a rath near Ardagh. There is no finer specimen of the best Celtic art than this cup, which probably dates from the tenth century. We used to believe that the then Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, who got possession of the chalice, presented it to Lord Dunraven, his most important supporter in the diocese, and that the latter gave it to the Royal Irish Academy. We now hear from Mr. Begley that the Government gave 500l. to the bishop "as trustee for the Sisters of Mercy, the owners of the property where it was found."

Turning to the manner in which the work is done, we at once acknowledge the diligence of the author in enumerating all the parishes, churches, and abbeys, and the excellent selection of original documents he has gathered in his appendix. But he gives his facts rather as a chronological series—

as annals—than as history. In spite of the praises of his diocesan, he lacks the art of weaving his materials into a tissue, and so producing an artistic work. This is, indeed, the weak point in most diocesan or county histories. The men who write them are professedly antiquaries, but not literary men. Lenihan's 'History of Limerick' is taken for an oracle on secular matters, and indeed on the reading of inscriptions. That of Arthur, at all events, Lenihan has not read correctly. "Thesaurus quondam istius ecclesiae" is not to be found in the second line. *Hujus ecclesiae* is plain enough. But the letters before it begin with VE and end with rr equally plainly. The solution has therefore not yet been found.

A humorous element is always a welcome feature in a dry compilation. We have it here in the wonders of Irish orthography: "In the compound word Carnferadhaigh, the f is silent, and would be pronounced Carnarrie." We quote literally. The church of Catherbathelaich is pronounced Cahervally. But we have no clue given us as to many other horrors, such as "the meadow of Nonyushachrachreeres" or "William Mackosdeallydo," which make the average reader sceptical about old Irish literature and its artistic possibilities.

The author's calm and sober text is introduced by a highly controversial preface, wherein "Edward Thomas, Bishop of Limerick," gives his views on the reasons why antiquarian and historical learning is of very recent growth among his people. There is hardly a sentence in these few pages which will not meet with flat contradiction from those who think they know as well as the Bishop. It is not for us, nor is it the province of this paper, to enter into the political arena. But when Dr. O'Dwyer tells us that there would have been plenty of Currys and O'Donovans to pursue Irish archaeology "but for the pernicious influence of Trinity College" [Dublin], the national school system, &c., we cannot but remind him that Curry and O'Donovan did their work under the patronage of Trinity College men, and for the most part in Trinity College Library. If Prof. Bury be indeed the first who has put St. Patrick in his proper place in the frame of European history, Prof. Bury too is the outcome of Trinity College. The Bishop tells us Ireland never was so poor as now, and yet fewer than four millions of Irishmen have more than fifty million pounds sterling of savings in the banks. He tells us that continual emigration is caused by this poverty. It may really be caused by the temptation of very high wages in a country with which the people are familiar, owing to their many relatives and friends already there, or returning to seek them. But what can we expect from ecclesiastics who solemnly proposed, not long ago, to expunge all mention of America from school geographies, and to remove from railway stations all advertisements of cheap passages to New York, in order that the rising generation might grow up ignorant of the Western continent?

Mr. Begley is not so narrow. He has made ample use of Protestant learning, Protestant plans and drawings, and Protestant books in his researches, and but for them his work would have been impossible to achieve. Let us hope that this learned and perfectly uncontroversial author may soon find imitators among the Catholic clergy of Ireland.

*The Woodhouselee MS.* (W. & R. Chambers.)—The middle-aged bourgeois who lived at Woodhouselee in 1745, and wrote

'The Woodhouselee MS.' (owned by Dr. Robert Chambers, and published by his descendant, Mr. Charles Edward Stuart Chambers), adds nothing to our historical information. Mr. A. F. Steuart, who writes a preface to the MS., supposes that the author was an Edinburgh saddler named Patrick Crichton, who had claims to noblesse, and bought part of Woodhouselee in 1734. The author, however, speaks (as if he were only a tenant) of "our poor hyred sheeld" (bield ?) "of Woodhouselee." Whoever he was, he was a typical bourgeois, timid, Whiggish, and suspicious. His charges against Provost Stewart of Edinburgh are, we think, futile : the Provost did what he could when the Prince's army arrived, but, in the panic-stricken herd of Whig townsfolk, he could make no resistance to the clans. Though he adds nothing to historical information, the author gives an excellent picture of the terror, shame, and anger of the Whigs. He is filled with grief at the conquest, in a few days, by two or three thousand ill-armed and undisciplined clansmen (he rather exaggerates their numbers), of the kingdom of Scotland. It was the old story. The lowlands had become pacific, except for a few gentlemen like Kew of Graden ; there were no fighting men except in the Highlands ; the tiny army was abroad ; the forces at home could not face the militia of the clans, which swept Scotland as Montrose did, and as Dundee, but for the fatal bullet, would have done. To such a shameful fate the people which neglects its army must always be exposed. The bourgeois feels the results as bitterly as he resents taxation to make them impossible.

The author of the MS. saw all the disgraceful panic at close quarters, and his simple description is well worth reading, though we have Dr. Carlyle's better-written and more complete account. The story of the prince's appearance on his arrival at Holyrood is corroborated by the printed versions of other contemporaries. That he, without even "the assistance of a bottle of brandy" "drunk some bottles wine" at Grange, can hardly be true : his suite must have taken their share. The dirty condition of some Highland sentinels is described with painful realism. "One lady in dress" was present at the prince's proclamation at the Cross. She may have been Mrs. Murray of Broughton, who rode to Derby, our author says, in the uniform of the hussars. "Many Presbyterian ministers" are said to have been with Cope at Prestonpans : we do not hear that they faced the claymores. Lochiel, as usual, is praised as "the politest man of the party." The Rev. John Mathison reviled Prince Charles in a sermon : the news was carried to Holyrood. "I hear it was said they might preach as they pleased and pray for the devil." The minister of Craigie, Mr. Bannatyne, disarmed Andrew Lumisden, later a secretary of King James, and, on the king's death, of Charles in Rome. In this affair Lumisden had nothing to boast of, and the minister next day restored to him his silver-hilted sword. The bourgeois author is horrified by his manly conduct. We hear of the pseudo-Charles who, in June and July, "stroked about personating him, and scattering pretended titles of honour." He was arrested, we think, at Selkirk, but little is known about this adventurer. There are the usual complaints of marauding, though there were military executions to repress the disorders.

The book is beautifully printed, and should not be neglected by collectors of literature about the Forty-Five.

*Court Life in the Dutch Republic, 1638-1689.* By the Baroness Suzette van Zuylen van Nyeveldt. (Dent & Co.)—A Republic and a Court are often considered to be mutually exclusive. It is curious that the Dutch Republic should furnish the exception to this rule, especially as the High Mightinesses supplied English wits with the contemptuous term of Hogen Mogen for "a person . . . who arrogates or affects authority." The Hague itself was described by Guicciardini as "the finest and largest village in the world," and it was the fashion in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to talk of Holland as a land of boors and barbarians. Yet, as many English readers will learn with some surprise from the useful and entertaining contribution to social history which has been made by the Baroness van Nyeveldt in this handsome volume, the Dutch Court in the seventeenth century was a home of strict etiquette and punctilious decorum—qualities in which it might compare favourably with St. James's or St. Petersburg, though of course it fell behind the splendours of Versailles and the ceremonies of the Escorial. Further, it was in the early days of the Nassau dynasty that the Hague acquired that importance which it has recovered in our own time, as a centre of diplomatic negotiations and intrigue. The drive in the Voorhout was not infrequently the occasion of quarrels about precedence which would have done credit to the streets of Rome or London. One of these quarrels, described in this book, is worth recording. It took place on a fine Sunday evening in August, 1657 :—

"The French ambassador, de Thou, was returning in great state from the House in the Wood, seated in a coach with six horses, when his majestic but slow progress was interrupted by the two-horsed coach of his colleague of Spain, Don Estavan di Gamarra. Neither would move an inch to let the other pass ; France claimed the precedence which Spain refused to give. De Thou had four gentlemen with him, two pages, and five footmen, all unarmed, while di Gamarra was accompanied by a numerous armed retinue. The former ordered his men on pain of death to maintain the position, while he sent one of them to the embassy for more men and for arms. A large crowd speedily gathered round the hostile parties. .... Various expedients were proposed, which all were accepted by Spain and refused by France, for they were based on ideas of equality, which could not for a moment be entertained by de Thou. Meanwhile, his armed retainers arrived, together with the French officers then present at the Hague, and several English, Scotch, and Swedish military men, who all took up their position round the Frenchman's coach, gaily determined to use their swords in his defence, and contemptuous of the fire-arms carried by the Spaniards. The States' guards were hastily convened to prevent hostilities, which now seemed imminent. Fortunately, the diplomatic mind of Beveringh at the last moment devised a solution, that brought the matter to a peaceful conclusion. He ordered the wooden barrier enclosing the footpath to be broken down ; the Spaniard drove rapidly away by this improvised exit, and the honour of France was satisfied."

It is impossible to deny the full honours of a Court to a country in which such distinguished incidents were capable of occurring. The Baroness van Nyeveldt draws a full and entertaining picture of society at the Hague under the rule of the early Stadholders, but to English readers the most interesting part of her story will be that which deals with the childhood and early career of the great man who afterwards became William III. of England. Comparatively little is known in this country of the boyhood of this piccaninny—"Piccineno" was his mother's pet name for the future sovereign—and the account here given of the stern but effective education by

which he was fitted for his premature entry upon the theatre of European politics is welcome. The narrative of Dutch affairs is brought down to the time of William's departure for England, and is at once trustworthy and illuminating. The book fills a gap in the popular historical library, and is excellently written. It should be widely read.

*Medallions from Early Florentine History.* By Emily Underdown. (Sonnenschein.)—The plan of arousing interest in history by calling attention to a series of its more notable events is not without its good points, and the author has selected her 'Medallions' with great judgment. The twenty-eight stories are told with a due mixture of fact and somewhat ponderous fancy, though, we regret to add, in the "simple" style which is unfortunately considered suitable for the young. We note, too, mistakes like "Toscin" for *Toscan* several times repeated. The author introduces her readers to many well-known characters from Catiline to Dante and Charles of Anjou, and has always something to say about them worth attention.

*The Flight of Marie Antoinette.* From the French of G. Lenotre by Mrs. Rodolph Stawell. (Heinemann.)—M. Lenotre's work is one of minute research, in which no detail is neglected, and conjecture is never allowed to masquerade as fact. If a fault may be found with it, it is that a due balance is not always preserved between the text and the notes. The latter often embody matter of the first importance which might well have formed part of the narrative.

Two chapters—at the beginning and end of the book—are devoted to Fersen, who was the prime agent in the escape of the royal family. The author discredits at the outset any unfavourable interpretation of the nature of the relations between the Count and the Queen, citing as the foundation of his belief not only the opinion of M. Geffroy, but also a positive assertion made by the owner of Fersen's papers. He may be warranted in adhering to the theory of chivalrous devotion on the part of the Swede, despite those "enormous erasures" which made M. de Klinckowström, in fear of the resources of modern chemistry, contemplate destroying the papers in his possession. Seven letters to Fersen from an unknown lady living (at the time of their dispatch) in England, who cherished an unrequited affection for him, throw much light upon his feelings towards Marie Antoinette : they were among the documents published in Eugène Bimbenet's work 'Flight of Louis XVI. to Varennes' (second edition, 1868).

The traditional notion that the splendour of the royal carriage (Mercier called it "an epitome of the Palace of Versailles") contributed towards the arrest of the travellers is discredited by the statement of Madame de Tourzel (who was present in charge of the royal children) that there was "nothing extraordinary" about it, except that it had been carefully built and well fitted up inside. But the King attracted the attention of the curious by getting out and sauntering about at some of the early stages of the journey ; he seems to have considered himself safe almost as soon as the environs of Paris were passed, though the carriage had been "persistently followed" for some way by a horseman. A postilion professed to have recognized him at Vieux-Maison on the Montmirail road ; and there is a clear tradition, supported by solid evidence in the shape of two silver bowls preserved by the descendants of the family to whom they were given, that the identity of the royal family was revealed to the family of

the postmaster at Chaintrix, a little further on. It is, however, one of several mysteries connected with the flight that no allusion is made to this by any one of the eight people who made or wrote statements as to the incidents of it.

Perhaps the most interesting part of M. Lenotre's book is, however, not the history of the escape and its frustration, but his account on the careers of several personages connected with it. The chapter relating the adventures of Drouet is the most striking. His correspondence is believed to be still in existence; if found, it will afford lively reading to all who are in any way interested in the characters of the Revolution.

Mrs. Rodolph Stawell has given us that rare thing, a really good translation, and has added some useful notes to those of the author. The excellent illustrations are almost all apposite and appositely placed.

In a small volume of *Essays upon the History of Meaux Abbey and some Principles of Mediaeval Land Tenure* (Brown & Sons), the Rev. A. Earle, a Yorkshire clergyman, attempts to elucidate the well-known 'Chronica Monasterii de Melis,' work which certainly needs doing, for the editorial prefaces of Mr. Bond's three volumes in the Rolls Series by no means exhaust the many sources of interest, but work for which, unfortunately, Mr. Earle is not sufficiently equipped. The ordinary rules of English grammar and punctuation are neglected with a frequency which speaks ill for the literary training afforded to exhibitors in ecclesiastical history at Cambridge—a training which Mr. Earle's title-page shows that he has received. It is less surprising to find that in historical matters he is prepared to venture upon courses of independent inquiry in complete oblivion of the fact that other students have been at work before him. Writing in ignorance of the existence of Pollock and Maitland's 'History of English Law,' Mr. Earle propounds a theory of the meaning of "foreign service" which makes it mean "exceptional" service, not, as it unquestionably does mean, service incumbent on the tenanten "foreign" to the bargain existing between the tenant and his immediate lord. This is to name but one of many examples which show want of acquaintance with standard authorities on mediaeval law and history.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

UNDER the title *Real Soldiers of Fortune* Mr. Richard Harding Davis publishes, through Mr. Heinemann, a collection of biographical sketches of unequal merit. Even if we take his own definition of a soldier of fortune, it is hard to see how some of his six heroes attain their place. The first—better known in America than in this country—"for forty years has been selling his sword," This indeed is a claim for inclusion. "In disposing of his sword MacIver never allowed his personal predilections to weigh." These are frank admissions. No. 2 would be regarded by some persons as an adventurer, rather than a soldier, whether "of fortune" or of any other kind. No. 1 wished to "form a republic for white men, in which slavery would be recognized." The American author tells us that this hero was arrested by the American general Phil Sheridan and cast into jail for having acted in the same way as the Jameson raiders; and he adds that "because they attempted exactly the same thing for which Dr. Jameson was imprisoned in Holloway Jail, two hundred thousand of his countrymen are now wearing medals."

One of these medallists forms the subject of the third essay, and may take reasonable offence at standing next to Baron Harden-Hickey, best known in connexion with the distribution in New York of Grand Crosses of an Order of Chivalry "destined to reward literature, industry, science, and the human virtues," and based on his kingship of an imaginary "principality." As for the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is the third "soldier of fortune," it is hard to justify the presentation of his interesting personality in such a volume or under such a title. The essay in itself is more interesting, and is also better written, than are the others. The two out of six which have merit are, indeed, this on the English Mr. Winston Churchill, and that on Major Burnham, the Scout, which ends the volume. Mr. Harding Davis does not, we think, intend to depreciate or to ridicule Mr. Churchill. We agree with him, as our readers know from frequent references in our reviews, that Mr. Churchill's book on the Malakand Field Force "is his best piece of war reporting," and that "to the civilian reader it has all the delight of one of Kipling's Indian stories, and to writers on military subjects it is a model." It rightly made "that frontier war . . . and himself famous." The difficulty as to Mr. Churchill's exact position in the early stages of his fourth war, which so puzzled his Boer captors, stands out clearly in the pages of Mr. Davis, who notes that Mr. Churchill "went south as war correspondent for *The Morning Post*." Then follows the explanation that

"later in the war he held a commission as Lieutenant in the South African Light Horse, . . . and on the staffs of different generals acted as galloper and aide-de-camp. To this combination of duties, which was in direct violation of a rule of the War Office, his brother officers and his fellow correspondents objected."

The genial Mr. Davis goes on to say, "As in each of his other campaigns he had played this dual rôle," it was considered "a traditional privilege." Although some lurid episodes in the brilliant and diversified career of Mr. Churchill, in the years which followed his attainment of a marvellously isolated position at the age of nineteen, are here set forth, the net result in the essay of Mr. Davis is not, on the whole, displeasing, and the fame and repute of a man more powerful in English politics than has been any one of his age since Pitt do not suffer.

We have said that Mr. Davis is an unequal writer. We also note a good many mistakes in names, possibly due to haste in proof correction, and the often-made assertion that the shooting of the Emperor Maximilian was "contrary to all rules of civilized war." The men who shot him attained to such great and deserved position in the Mexican Republic that it is always well to reply that the order signed by Maximilian for shooting Mexican officers who had surrendered did much to justify the position taken up by that *de facto* Government of Mexico which was looked upon by the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants as also *de jure*.

THE two volumes of his *Essays Critical and Political* (Longmans), reprints mostly from *The Westminster Review*, reveal Mr. J. H. Balfour Browne, K.C., as a writer of substantial merit, though hardly of the first rank. He is too fond of putting his subjects into the box, as it were, and submitting them to a severe cross-examination. Under this test 'Bleak House' becomes a mass of absurdities, and even Jo is reduced to "a grotesque figure of poverty." The novel contains, no doubt, a good deal of tawdry

sentiment, but it is a fine representation of beings in the grip of circumstance; and most people will disagree with Mr. Balfour Browne when he denounces its pathos as unreal. Has he ever seen Miss Jenny Lee as Jo? There was nothing grotesque about her, yet the play was merely a clumsy conveyance of 'Bleak House' on to the boards. Again, he censures Charlotte Brontë because she was "content with life as she had seen it in its vivid and sometimes cruel relations with her often despised self." The criticism which reduces fiction to photography is surely apt to go wide of the mark, especially when, as in Charlotte Brontë's case, the evidence rests chiefly on conjecture. Apply the test to Richardson, who penetrated quite as deeply into the passion of love, and you become aware at once of the unsoundness of the method. Mr. Balfour Browne is more at home with George Eliot, and his two essays—one on her generally as a novelist, and the other on 'Theophrastus Such'—are interesting pieces of contemporary comment. It may be questioned, however, if her central characters, like Adam Bede and Romola, are as alive to-day as they were in the seventies. Maggie Tulliver is, of course, another matter altogether. The stage in 1883 moved Mr. Balfour Browne to some judicious observations on the art of acting as exemplified in Irving's Hamlet, and on the drama when the public flocked to 'Our Boys' and 'Pink Dominoes.' But, when he came to describe the Gilbert and Sullivan operas as "small funninesses in verse and melody," he succumbed with fatal facility to the temptation of a smart phrase.

Mr. Balfour Browne is fully aware that the resurrection of political essays is an experiment not unattended with danger. His observations on Afghanistan in 1881 and Egypt in 1884 lie open to the remark that the progress of events has disproved many of his conclusions. Still, they are worth reading as exemplifying the thoughts of a moderate and well-informed observer on past political crises. We note that he was all for the conquest of Afghanistan, and saw no limit to the aggressive and expansive policy of Russia. An essay on 'Party Government,' based on Sir Henry Maine and Sir James Stephen, is of more permanent value. Mr. Balfour Browne unfortunately devotes inordinate space to exposing the obvious inconsistencies of the system, and leaves his alternative undeveloped. He advocates

"the government of the country by the best men, irrespective of party considerations, the permanent tenure of all great offices during efficiency and good behaviour, and the obedience of the Ministers of the Crown to the expressed wishes of the representatives of the people."

This is all very nice in theory; in practice it would probably work out at chaos tempered by impeachment.

*The Conquest of Bread.* By Prince Peter Kropotkin. (Chapman & Hall.)—This well-known writer has here given an exposition of what he calls Anarchist Communism—Communism without government, the Communism of the free. So far as our own country is concerned, at all events, it is certain that during the last thirty or forty years there has been a marked tendency on the part of the State towards increased regulation of industry and an extended system of municipal trading. On every hand the old notion that there exists a universal presumption of great strength, that men are better left to themselves and to the operation of free contract between themselves, has been losing ground. A large portion of the present work is an

attempt to demonstrate that "in taking 'Anarchy' for our ideal of political organization" we are only giving expression to a marked tendency of human progress; but the attempt is made without any thoroughness and without very much plausibility:

"If we observe the present development of civilized people, we see most unmistakably a movement, ever more and more marked, to limit the sphere of action of the Government, and to allow more and more liberty to the individual. This evolution is going on before our eyes, though cumbered by the ruins and rubbish of old institutions and old superstitions."

It may well be, of course, that Anarchist Communism requires no assistance from any arguments founded on recent tendencies of our present depraved civilization; but its case is hardly strengthened by republishing at this time of day a charming assertion of the plain opposite of what all men can see for themselves to be the truth. In the Preface, which is more recent than the book, we find a singularly unconvincing reference to the fact that "the State Socialism of the Collectivist has certainly made some progress," and we are told that

"we find now amongst the working men, especially in the country, the idea that even the working of such a vast national property as a railway net could be much better handled by a Federated Union of railway employés than by a State organization."

Some stress is laid on the manner in which the great revolution which is impending, if not imminent, will require to be brought about. It would be very desirable that all Europe should rise at once, but the signs lead Prince Kropotkin to believe that this will not take place. However, we must not be too despondent:

"That the Revolution will embrace Europe we do not doubt. If one of the four great continental capitals—Paris, Vienna, Brussels, and Berlin—rises in revolution and overthrows its Government, it is almost certain that the three others will follow its example in a few weeks' time."

When it is at length upon us we shall certainly get much assistance from this book. The great revolutions of the past have failed, for reasons which are here discussed. How, for instance, are the people in the throes of a great crisis, with commerce paralyzed, to be supplied with food, with clothing, with houses?

"The people of the insurgent cities will take possession of all the food to be had."

"The well-intentioned citizens, men and women both will form themselves into bands of volunteers and address themselves to the task of making a rough general inventory of the contents of each shop and warehouse.....These commissariat volunteers will work in unison and keep in touch with each other.....Give the people a free hand, and in ten days the food service will be conducted with admirable regularity."

Similar solutions are found for the other emergencies of such stirring times. The translator has done his work well, but has been unable to conceal the extent to which the plausibility of the book rests upon a large use of vague words and of the fallacy of composition and division when talking about "the people" and "the workers."

*Queen and Cardinal: a Memoir of Anne of Austria and her Relations with Cardinal Mazarin.* By Mrs. Colquhoun Grant. (John Murray.)—The writer of this book almost disarms criticism by assuring the reader that she wishes "at once to disclaim any idea of posing as a writer of history." We confess we do not see the use of writing books about historical persons if they are not to be judged as historical books—unless they appear as pure romance, or as that curious hybrid the historical novel. We may at once disclaim for Mrs. Colquhoun Grant any

idea of posing as a writer of romance. That is well, for her subject has been dealt with romantically, once for all, by Dumas. The pages in which he has described Mazarin and the Regent, ransacking every memoir for gossip and scandal and intrigue as well as for the little details of character and circumstance which mean so much in a fanciful reconstruction of the past, are beyond imitation. In plain truth, there is as much history in them as in Mrs. Grant's two hundred and fifty pages. She has "dealt mainly with the life of Anne of Austria in the more intimate details of her home life"; but Dumas has been beforehand with her, and has dealt more graphically, and more faithfully too. Madame de Motteville and the score of other memoir-writers were not left for Mrs. Grant to discover. Historians have dealt with them, as well as romantic novelists. We will not criticize her work from this point of view, or ask what she really tells us (or knows) about the tales of Buckingham and Anne; whether she really believes what she repeats about Richelieu as a lover of the Queen, of Madame de Chevreuse, and of perhaps half a dozen more; whether she has not mistaken the name of Mazarin's mother, and utterly puzzled herself as to whether in his youth the future cardinal "had no idea of joining the Church"; whether he ever did take holy orders or not, and if so, what orders; whether he was married to Anne or not (most modern authorities think he was); and so on. She may fairly say that the answers are not always easy; but has she perused the classic works of M. Chéruel, where she could have found all that any one nowadays can know? We see no reason to suppose that she has, for an enigmatic foot-note hardly helps us by referring to "Michelet, M. Chéruel, *Éditeur de Saint-Simon.*" Nor has she read, so far as we can see, the correspondence of the Cardinal which is still being edited by the Vicomte S. d'Avenel. But though she is not a writer of history, there is no reason why she should accept everything she reads without discrimination. Perhaps she may be excused for taking Voltaire seriously—she calls him a "gifted poet"—when he wrote (so she quotes him):—

Tous deux sont revêtus de la pourpre romaine,  
Tous deux sont entourés de gardes et de soldats,  
Il les prends pour des Rois.  
Richelieu, Mazarin, Ministres immortels.

But why should she quote as confirming an opinion she expresses such stuff as "Les Amours d'Anne d'Autriche avec le Cardinal Richelieu"? Why, in short, should she repeat much matter of the same quality? The stories which make up her book remind us forcibly of what the great Delane once said to Charles Austin, who was in Paris for *The Times* throughout the siege and the Commune: "My dear sir, you forget that there is in this world a great deal of solid lying." Mrs. Colquhoun Grant has certainly forgotten it. We find it difficult to believe that even the most elegant of cavaliers wore a black velvet coat for eleven months without taking it off, or that Mazarin never gave up "the violet robes and stockings of a Monsignore" when he became a cardinal, or that he knew that "where the danger lay" to the Queen was in "her immortal soul"—as difficult as to believe the hundred incredible "historical" tales of the gossips. It remains to consider Mrs. Grant's style, of which we give the following specimens:—

"Laffemas knew well the wishes of Richelieu, which were not to take the life of the Chevalier, being too sure of his innocence to risk such a proceeding, and having, moreover, no proof by which he could bring about his condemnation. But he wished to work upon his fears by the apparent certainty of death, that he might be

induced to give up the secret of the Queen's intrigue, that of Madame de Chevreuse, and of Chateauneuf, Keeper of the Seals, who was also implicated."

#### Mazarin's cleverness

"consisted in seizing the unique moment. There was no plank more solid on which to launch himself than the heart of the romantic and tender-hearted Queen; he put himself at Anne's feet as a means of reaching her heart."

We could add to these passages of still more surprising English, but we forbear. Mrs. Colquhoun Grant should have revised her writing more carefully, as well as her history. Miss Pardoe and Miss Freer did not claim to be historians, but they wrote so well in the vein Mrs. Grant has chosen that they fairly occupy the field. In 1864 and 1866 Miss Freer published 'The Married Life of Anne of Austria' and 'The Regency of Anne of Austria.' Has not Mrs. Grant heard of these well-known books?

*The Soul of an Artist.* Translated from the Italian of Neera by E. L. Murison. (New York, Elder & Co.)—Italian fiction is so little read in this country, where, for most people three names—D'Annunzio, Fogazzaro, Serao—exhaust the list of contemporary Italian novelists, that this work of the lady who writes under the pseudonym of Neera will present itself, to the majority of the English-reading public as a book by an unknown hand. Yet Signora Anna Zuccari Radius (Neera's identity is a perfectly open secret) is no newly discovered author; her reputation has long been securely established in her own country. Her first book, 'Novelle Gaje,' a collection of short stories which attracted immediate notice, appeared twenty-seven years ago; and since 1879 she has given to the world at least nine or ten novels, some of considerable power, and all showing her possession of a singularly versatile talent. (The latest of these, 'Il Romanzo della Fortuna,' published in 1906, betrays no falling-off in vigorous narrative or charm of style, two qualities conspicuous from the first in Signora Radius's work.) 'Anima Sola,' the original of the volume before us, was written in 1895, and belongs, therefore, to Neera's maturity as a literary artist. It is hardly, however, a characteristic specimen of her gifts, which are better displayed in 'Vecchia Catene,' 'Lidia,' and that most touching idyll of a woman's love and faith, 'Teresa.' In 'Anima Sola' we have, as Signora Ventura truly observes in her slightly rhetorical preface to the present English version, neither a novel, nor a poem, nor an autobiography, but "pages of thoughts, of love, of life," cast in the form of a spiritual diary intended for the eye of one man. Although we are given to understand that this attempt to picture the musings, pen in hand, of a lonely, gifted, and profoundly disillusioned woman, who is also an *âme d'élite*, was, at least in part, inspired by the figure of a great living actress, the book tells no story and paints no definite likeness. Its charm, indeed, consists in the universal character of the feelings which it reflects. It is, therefore, to be regretted that the translator has paraphrased the original title after a fashion which narrows the field of the author's intention. Her pages contain some profound remarks on the nature of dramatic art—those on p. 71 are as true as they are beautiful—but the spiritual experiences of her shadowy heroine are, in the main, those which everywhere fall to the lot of sensitive and fastidious souls: they in no wise depend upon the accident of the subject's profession.

We have hinted that Neera has a remarkable gift of narrative. This finds sma-

scope in 'Anima Sola'; but where, as in the episode of the farm-boy told under the heading of 'An Idyl,' she gives her faculty play, the result is exquisite.

The rendering is accurate, and generally graceful, though we have marked a few passages in which the translator has been content to render the Italian literally, without turning it into idiomatic English. One or two Americanisms—such as "away back at the left" on p. 58—have been permitted to creep in, and the spelling follows Transatlantic use with fidelity. We must protest against "timber," where the *timbre* of a voice is in question. The American spelling reformer's ambition, it seems, knows no bounds; not content with improving English, he would "reform" the French language also.

A POSTHUMOUS book containing four corrected and in part rewritten essays of Boutmy is published by the Librairie Armand Colin under the title *Études politiques*. The study of Albert Sorel is well known, and that of Bardoux is interesting on account of the treatment under it of Chateaubriand and of the revival of organized religion in France. The first of the two articles which Boutmy rewrote deals with universal suffrage and the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people, but the second is more valuable. In reply to a German writer, he establishes the British parentage of French doctrine on the rights of man. Locke is described as "the apostle of modern liberty." Boutmy points out that "in 1760 there was in Great Britain and France, the United States and Holland, a manner of reasoning upon such subjects which did not specially belong to any one of those countries." It was, in fact, a compound, developed in the continental countries and in America from an Edinburgh and an English origin: "The judicial guarantees of freedom are especially the British liberties."

*The Bible Doctrine of Atonement.* By H. C. Beeching and Alexander Nairne. (John Murray.)—Five of these lectures are by Canon Beeching: the last (that on the doctrine of the Epistle to the Hebrews) is by Prof. Nairne. All are interesting and easily read. Few, we think, will be aware of the progress in ideas of atonement which can be traced in the Old Testament; yet Dr. Beeching makes it clear, and shows how in this respect the Atonement is analogous to the expectation of the Messiah, in that both underwent a great development, until the fullness of time was come. The fourth and fifth lectures (those on 'The Gospel of Jesus Christ' and 'The Pauline Doctrine') will probably be most eagerly read. We cannot help thinking that the Canon somewhat minimizes the importance of the language used of our Lord's Passion, and that more must have been intended than he seems ready to admit. Prof. Nairne's lecture is a valuable piece of exposition, but is not such easy reading as the rest of the volume.

WE have received the issue for 1907 of *Crockford's Clerical Directory* (Horace Cox), which is now established beyond cavil as an admirably complete record of the various energies of the clergy. The editor explains that "the very few who now try, as a dying effort," to find fault, "are not worth considering." So we lose the spectacle of editorial refutation of the backsliders, which used to be tolerably entertaining, and occasionally a little undignified. There is abundance of general matter of importance to discuss, which is ably handled. The law of dilapidations remains a hideous burden which ought to be modified. Mr. Justice

Bray at the end of last year gave the very important decision that Easter offerings were not liable to income tax, but it seems that the Board of Inland Revenue have decided to appeal against this judgment. We have examined the text of the work carefully, and find it accurate in every respect. The whole is a model of good printing and editing.

#### THE PRIMROSE PATH.

THE green fans of the chestnut trees  
Are all unfolding one by one,  
The breath of April's in the breeze,  
The long streets glisten in the sun.

The tasseled lilacs in the square  
Are full of nods and whisperings,  
While black-boled poplars stir the air  
With hints of happy secret things.

The town is all so fair and fine,  
The streets they make so brave a show;  
And yet—and yet—Corinna mine,  
Tis now the pale primroses blow.

The woods are calling us to-day  
Where grassy hills fall fold on fold;  
Come, let us take the primrose way  
And gather wealth of faery gold.

Put off your dainty silks and lace  
For leathern shoon and homespun gown;  
Come, leave this bustling market-place  
To play the truant out of town.

For though in town the sun shines gay,  
You cannot hear the sweet birds sing:  
Come, my Corinna, come away,  
And let us go a-primrosing.

ROSAMUND MARRIOTT WATSON.

#### INDIA AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Carlton Club.

THE fairness of an *Athenæum* review is above suspicion; so I venture to ask you to allow me to correct a slip in your review on the 16th inst. of my little book on 'India and Imperial Preference.' You say:—

"Our author is bold in the form in which he makes his statement; as, for example, 'Imperial Preference encourages trade to follow its natural channels.'"

That statement is obviously somewhat in the nature of a paradox. If it stood in my little book as it stands in your review, naked and unashamed, every intelligent reader would either smile at its stupidity, or frown at its effrontery as a "terminological inexactitude." But what I wrote—and this only in the 'Analytical Table of Contents,' with full references to the detailed explanations in the text—was:—

"Imperial Preference encourages trade to follow its natural channels, instead of being deflected by foreign Protection."

You will admit that this is a very different statement; and in the text I prove its absolute accuracy, by reference to the undeniable success which has attended the Protectionist devices of our continental rivals in deflecting the natural courses of the trade in jute, oil-seeds, tobacco, coffee, cocoas, and other Indian staple products. I cannot expect you to allow me to quote these proofs. But I ask you to find room for one sentence from the Minute of the Indian Finance Minister, published at p. 15 of the Blue-book Cd. 1931, 'Views of the Government of India on Preferential Tariffs.' He says:—

"I may mention that Germany used to import large quantities of linseed oil from London, but the course of trade was artificially changed by the imposition of a [German] import duty on the oil, and now Germany imports the seed [from India] at a trifling rate of duty (probably under 2 per

cent.), and exports the oil to London, which receives it free of duty."

This is the Minute on which, with its enclosures, Lord Curzon founded what you style his "masterly statement of the case of India."

ROPER LETHBRIDGE.

\* \* \* We gave the words as the author's own summary of his argument and conclusion. The unanimous opinion of the Government of India was opposite to his, and has the more weight for being based, not upon Free Trade theory, but solely on Indian interest.

#### "AUSTORIAL VANITY."

Bombay, Feb. 16, 1907.

THE adjective from "author," "austorial," is a handy, useful word, not so much used as it deserves to be. After Scott's time the 'New English Dictionary' only registers its use by *The Athenæum*, April 1st, 1882. Scott is there set down as the first to use the expressive phrase "austorial vanity" in his 'Antiquary' (chap. xiv.) in 1816, and as, therefore, presumably its originator. But I have lately come across the phrase in a book published in the eighteenth century—in 1781, thirty-five years earlier. It occurs in the translation of Lucian of that voluminous translator (especially of the classics) of that time Thomas Francklin (1721–84). In the introduction to Lucian's oration before the popular assembly at Athens, known in his works as "the Scythian," Francklin says: "The comparison which he [Lucian] draws between Anacharsis and himself, though it savours rather too much of austorial vanity, is ingenious" ('Works of Lucian from the Greek,' 1781, vol. ii. p. 246, 8vo ed.).

This is the first use not only of the phrase "austorial vanity," but also of the adjective "austorial," the 'N.E.D.' giving its earliest quotation for the word from a letter of Joseph Ritson, the antiquary, written in 1796, as printed in Mr. Scoones's collection of English letters published in 1883. The term "austorial," which is properly characterized in the 'N.E.D.' as a "futile variation" on "authorial," was apparently invented by Poe, and used only by him in 1847 ('N.E.D.', vol. i. 571).

R. P. KARKARIA.

#### SALE.

MESSRS. HODGSON's sale last week included the library of the late Dr. Wm. Roots and other properties. The following were the chief prices realized: An extra-illustrated copy of Brayley's History of Surrey, with original water-colour drawings by J. and E. Hassell and numerous engravings inserted, extended to 11 vols., 4to, 77. Aubrey's History of Surrey, the Strawberry-Hill copy, extra-illustrated, 5 vols., 24*l.* Churchill's Life of Nelson, with portraits of famous admirals inserted, 25*l.* Ten volumes relating to Napoleon and Wellington, with coloured plates of military costume, engravings, &c., and bound in Russia, 58*l.* Ruskin's Poems, the rare first edition, "Collected 1850," 42*l.* The Germ, original issue, the four parts bound in one volume, 24*l.* The original drawing by Phiz to the Trial Scene in 'Pickwick,' 50*l.* The manuscript of Thackeray's essay on George II., written out by C. Pearman, with corrections throughout by Thackeray, 81*l.* Woodward's Eccentric Excursions, 10*l.* 15*l.* Reid's Catalogue of Cruikshank's Works, 3 vols., 12*l.* Gould's Birds of Great Britain, 5 vols., 80*l.* Birds of Asia, 48*l.* Humming-Birds, with the Supplement, 6 vols., 56*l.* Birds of New Guinea, 5 vols., 47*l.*; and Mammals of Australia, 3 vols., 41*l.* uniformly bound in crimson morocco. Goddard and Booth's Military Costume of Europe, large paper, 2 vols., 38*l.* Ackermann's History of the

Public Schools, 25/- 10s. Oxford University, 2 vols., 17/- 10s.; and Cambridge University, 2 vols., 17/- 10s. Chamberlaine's Imitations of Drawings by Holbein, 20/- Milton's Paradise Regained, first edition, the edges uncut, 92/- Linschoten's Voyage into the East and West Indies, 1598, 20/- Purchas his Pilgrimes, 5 vols., 1625-6, 49/- Hakluyt's Voyages, 3 vols., 1598-1600, 20/- A collection of seventeenth-century maps of the coast line of Brazil, 22/-

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## ENGLISH.

## Theology.

Bourdillon (F.), Short Sermons for Household, Social, and Private Reading, Popular Reissue, 2/- net. Clarke (J. F.), Materialism and Atheism Examined, Second Edition, 6d. net. Galton (A.), Church and State in France, 1300-1907, 12/- net. Martineau (J.), Endeavours after the Christian Life, 6d. Moberly (R. C.), Atonement and Personality, 6/- net. A fifth edition at a cheaper price. For former review see *Athen.*, Sept. 21, 1901, p. 376. Ministerial Priesthood, 6/- net. A fourth edition at a cheaper price. Pollock (A.), Studies in Practical Theology, 5/- net. Religion of a Layman, 5/- net. Ritchie (W. B.), Revelation and Religious Certitude, 6/- net. Part I. The Revelation of Religion and the Method of Divine Training; Part II. Social, Intellectual, and Legislative Progress under the Revealing Spirit. Wiseman (N.), Can the World be Won for Christ? and Incidents in a Pastor's Life, 2/- net.

## Law.

Jenks (E.), A Digest of English Civil Law: Book II. Part II. Law of Contract (Particular Contracts), by R. W. Lee. This volume contains those special rules which, in addition to the General Law of Contract, govern certain important transactions recognized by the Courts as bearing a distinctive character.

## Fine Art and Archaeology.

Archaeological Survey of India: Progress Report, Western Circle, July, 1906, to March, 1906, 1/-; Annual Progress Report, Northern Circle, March, 1906. Champneys (A. L.), Public Libraries, 12/- net. With many illustrations of modern examples and fittings from photographs and drawings. Menpes (M.), Paris, 6/- net. Text by D. Menpes, with 24 full-page illustrations in colour, and line drawings in the text. Muther (R.), The History of Painting from the Fourth to the Early Nineteenth Century, 2 vols., 21/- net. Translated by G. Kriehn.

'Studio' Year-Book of Decorative Art, 1907, 5/- net. Walker (F. S.) and Mathew (F.), Ireland, Painted and Described, 6/- net.

## Poetry and Drama.

Eschylus, The Agamemnon, 5/- net. Rendered into English verse by W. H. Paton. Castle (M. L. E.), Dante, 1/- net. A volume in Bell's Miniature Series of Great Poets. Dames (M. L.), Popular Poetry of the Baloches, Vol. I. 15/- net. Hallam (F.), For Love of Them. Joanna Baillie to Jean Ingelow, 1/6 net. Edited by A. H. Miles in the Poets and the Poetry of the Nineteenth Century. Shakespeare's Complete Dramatic and Poetic Works, 12/- net. Edited by W. A. Neilson, in the Cambridge Edition issued at Boston, Massachusetts. This edition aims at an accurate text and such an equipment of notes as shall serve the need of readers and students. York Poetry Books I. II. and III., 6d. each.

## Philosophy.

Rashdall (H.), The Theory of Good and Evil: a Treatise on Moral Philosophy, 2 vols., 14/- net.

## Political Economy.

Economic Journal, March, 5/- net.

## History and Biography.

Bosman (W.), The Natal Rebellion of 1906, 5/- With 21 portraits and other illustrations, 7 plans, and a map. Boswell (J.), The Life of Samuel Johnson, Part II., 1/- net. To appear in twelve monthly parts, edited by R. Ingpen. For review of Part I. see *Athen.*, March 16, p. 321.

Du Moulin (Lieut.-Col.), Two Years on Trek. Edited by H. F. Bidder. Being some account of the Royal Sussex Regiment in South Africa.

Irish Parliament, 1775, 3/- net. Edited by W. Hunt.

Lang (A.), A History of Scotland from the Roman Occupation, Vol. IV., 20/- net. For reviews of former volumes, see *Athen.*, April 21, 1900, p. 487; Jan. 24, 1903, p. 103; Oct. 29, 1904, p. 583.

Matthew (A. H.) and Calthrop (A.), The Life of Sir Tober Matthew, 12/- net. This volume has been compiled from a number of original documents, chiefly letters, which do not appear to have been laid under contribution by any other biographer.

Newton (J.), W. S. Caine, M.P., 10/- With an introduction by the Rev. A. MacLaren, and an appreciation by Sir C. W. Dilke.

Petre (F. L.), Napoleon's Conquest of Prussia, 1806. Steiner (B. C.), Maryland during the English Civil Wars, Part I., 50c. Of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.

## Geography and Travel.

Bradley (S.), An American Girl in India, 6/- Eliot (Sir C.), Letters from the Far East, 8/- net.

Hungary: its People, Places, and Politics, 10/- With 60 illustrations. The primary object of the book is to make an authentic record of the visit of a deputation from the Eighty Club to Hungary in 1906.

## Sports and Pastimes.

Barton (F. T.), The Horse: its Selection and Purchase, 7/- The object of this book is to show buyers of horses what to select and what to reject when purchasing without professional guidance.

Cricket Annual, 6d. net. Edited by McW. Contains over fifty full-page photographs of the most famous present-day cricketers.

Roosevelt (T.), Good Hunting, 3/- This book offers to younger readers a series of pictures of outdoor life and big-game hunting in the West.

Ruff's Guide to the Turf, Spring Edition, 1907, 7/- Stuart (H.), Six-Handed Bridge, 6d. A handbook in the Club Series.

## Education.

Royal University of Ireland, Examination Papers, 1906. A Supplement to the University Calendar for 1907.

## Philology.

Herodotus, Histories, Books IV.-VI., 3/- net. Translated by G. W. Harris for the New Classical Library.

Omond (T. S.), English Metrists in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, 6/- net. This volume completes a survey which was originally meant to form an appendix to the author's 'Study of Metre,' and of which a small introductory portion has been already printed.

Plutarch's Lives, 3/- net. Sertorius; Eumenes; Demetrius; Antonius; Galba; Otho. Translated by W. R. Frazer for the New Classical Library.

## School-Books.

Beddose (T. L.), Poems, 1/- net. Edited with an Introduction by R. Colles.

Thomson (W. S.), Preliminary and Intermediate Arithmetic for Civil Service and other Public Examinations, Third Edition, 1/- net.

## Science.

Gurdon (Major P. R. T.), The Khasis, 7/- net. The author, who is also as Superintendent of Ethnography in Assam, editor of the whole series on the more important tribes of the Province, has enjoyed a long and close acquaintance with the Khasi race, whose institutions he has undertaken to describe.

Johnston (J. B.), The Nervous System of Vertebrates, 15/- net. The author endeavours to give an account of the nervous system as a whole, to trace its phylogenetic history, and to show the factors which have determined the course of evolution.

Massee (G.), A Textbook of Plant Diseases, 6/- net. Third edition. The aim of this book is to enable those persons directly occupied in the cultivation of plants, and with but a limited period of time available for study, to determine the nature of diseases caused by parasites of vegetable origin; to apply in the most approved manner those curative and preventive methods which experience has shown to be most successful in combating the particular form of disease under consideration; and to include in the daily routine of work precautionary measures which, without being costly, frequently prevent a slight disease from assuming the proportions of an epidemic.

Pearson (K.), A First Study of the Statistics of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 3/- One of the Drapers' Company Research Memoirs.

Skinner (W. R.), The Mining Manual, 1907, 21/- Smithsonian Institution, Annual Report of the Board of Regents, 2 vols. For the years ending June, 1906, and June, 1907.

Swanwick (H. M.), The Small Town Garden, 2/- net. This little primer is the outcome of a series of articles published in *The Manchester Guardian*.

Thomas (W. L.), Sex and Society: Studies in the Social Psychology of Sex, 6/- net.

## General Literature.

Chambers (R. W.), The Tracer of Lost Persons, 6/- Cholmondeley (M.), Moth and Rust, together with Geoffrey's Wife and The Pitfall. Popular Re-issue, 6/- net.

Dale (Darley), Naomi's Transgression, 6/- Naomi, an Australian Quakeress, is obliged, by the terms of her father's will, to marry her cousin, if he proposes to her, or lose her fortune. Naomi being unwilling to marry, but not wishing to forfeit her fortune, Kitty Martin, her companion, comes to England and impersonates her. The resultant adventures constitute an attractive story.

Dinsmore (C. A.), Atonement in Literature and Life, 6/- net. A series of chapters dealing with Homer, Eschylus, Sophocles, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, George Eliot, and Hawthorne, as well as modern poets and theologians.

Dearmer (P.), The Parson's Handbook, 6/- net. The Sixth Edition, with new matter added.

George (W. L.), Engines of Social Progress, 5/- net.

Haight (J. L.), Sir Galahad of the Slums, 6/-

Hardy (T.), Wexford Tales, Pocket Edition, 2/- net. Hart's Annual Army List, Militia List, and Imperial Yeomanry List for 1907, 21/-

Hayes (F. W.), Captain Kirke Webbe, 6/- This romance of the sea has for its centre figure a notorious privateer, with whom the teller of the story becomes involved in a series of adventures on sea and in France, while making an endeavour to trace the heroine, who is supposed to have been murdered.

Higinbotham (H. N.), The Making of a Merchant, 2/- net. A book on the principles of business by a writer with thirty-eight years of practical experience.

Hyatt (A. H.), The Pocket Charles Kingsley, 2/- net. Passages selected from Kingsley's works.

Lawson (T. W.), Friday the 13th, 4/-

Le Queux (W.), The Secret of the Square, 6/-

Maturin (Mrs. F.), Petronel of Paradise, 6/-

Maxwell (W. B.), The Countess of Maybury, "Between You and I," 6/- Reissue.

Parson's Burden, 2/- net.

Pryce (D. H.), Deyncourt of Deyncourt, 6/-

Sims (G. R.), His Wife's Revenge, 2/- net. A story of domestic interest and natural characterization. The incidents are founded on facts well known to those whose duty it is to unravel the mysteries of criminal romance.

Stevenson (P. L.), A Gallant of Gascony, 6/- The romantic life of Marguerite du Valois is said to be dealt with for the first time in this novel. The scene of the story is laid in Paris, Gascony, and the Auvergne.

Wisdom of Sir Walter (The), 5/- net. Criticisms and opinions collected from the Waverley Novels and Lockhart's 'Life,' compiled by O. Redfern, with introduction by the Rev. J. Watson (Ian Maclaren).

## Pamphlets.

Horner (G.), The Alphabet of the Universe: Notes for a Universal Philosophy, 1/- net. Indication of Houses of Historical Interest in London, Part XI., 1d. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. III. Part III.

## FOREIGN.

## Theology.

Peisker (M.), Die Beziehungen der Nichtisraeliten zu Jahve nach der Anschauung der altisraelitischen Quellenschriften, 2m. 50.

## Fine-Art and Archaeology.

Cherilis (C.), Canon de Turner: Essai de Synthèse critique des Théories picturales de Ruskin, 3fr. 50.

Hirth's Formenschatz, Parts I-3, 1907, 1m. each.

Rivola (G. T.), Le Origini della Architettura lombarda, Vol. II., 55l. For review of Vol. I. see *Athen.*, March 1, 1902, p. 279.

Toutain (J.), Le Cadastre de l'Afrique romaine, Étude sur plusieurs Inscriptions recueillies dans la Tunisie méridionale, 2fr. 30.

## Philosophy.

Oltramare (P.), L'Histoire des Idées théosophiques dans l'Inde: Vol. I. La Théosophie brahmanique.

Windelband (W.), Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Philosophie, Fourth Edition, carefully revised.

## Bibliography.

Reichling (D.), Appendices ad Hainli-Copingeri Repertorium Bibliographicum: Additions et Emendations, Part III., 10m.

## History and Biography.

Preger (T.), Scriptores Originum Constantiopolitanarum, rec., Part II., 6m.

## Philology.

Schroeder (O.), Eschyl's Cantica, ed., 2m. 40.

Witkowski (S.), Epistola Private Graecie que in Papyris Etatis Lagidiorum servatur, 3m. 20.

## General Literature.

Crouzel (P.), Pour et contre le Baccalaureat, 1fr. 50.

\* \* All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

## Literary Gossip.

In *The Scottish Historical Review* for April Father Pollen writes on Queen Mary's dispensation for her marriage with Darnley; Mr. W. L. Mathieson on the Union of 1707; Dr. W. S. McKechnie on Thomas Maitland, the "opposite party" in Buchanan's dialogue 'De Jure Regni'; Mr. Keith Murray on the Dunnottar episode of the regalia in 1652; and Miss S. MacLehose on the separation of Church and State in France in 1795. Mr. Lang edits a Gaelic lament for the fall of Keppoch at Culloden; Sir James Balfour Paul discusses the Balfours of Pilrig; and a bright personal notice of York Powell comes from Prof. Phillimore.

SIR JAMES H. RAMSAY will shortly be going to press with another instalment of his 'History.' The volume will contain the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., and will be entitled 'The Dawn of the Constitution.' Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co. will be the publishers.

'THE MAKING OF A MIRACLE' is the title of a work, by Mr. Thomas W. S. Jones, on the rise of New Pompeii to notoriety, as a rival to Lourdes. It gives an account of the method adopted to make the shrine one of the most frequented in Italy, and of the superstitions connected

with it. The work will be published shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock.

FOR two years past Mr. Beckles Willson has been engaged upon a copious biographical study of George III. It will be embellished by numerous portraits, contemporary prints, and MSS. in facsimile, and is approaching completion.

ALL those now reading the Rev. R. J. Campbell's book on the New Theology will find the forthcoming issue of *The Hibbert Journal* important on account of the author's article entitled 'The Aim of the New Theology Movement.' Other articles bearing on the reformation of religious thought are 'The Aim of the New Catholic Movement,' by "Latinus"; 'A Reformed Church as an Engine of Progress,' by Sir Oliver Lodge; and 'The New Stoicism,' by Prof. E. A. Sonnenschein.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY will sell during May one of the finest known copies of the First Folio Shakspeare in private hands. It is only a trifle shorter than the Lockyer-Lampson copy, which realized the sum of 3,600*l.* last Saturday. The copy in question forms No. XIX. in Mr. Lee's 'Census.' It was purchased apparently about 1660 by Col. John Lane, of Bentley Hall, Staffordshire, Charles II.'s protector, and remained in the family until the sale of the Lane Library in April, 1856, when it was purchased by the third Earl of Gosford for 157 guineas. The fourth Earl sold it to James Toovey, the bookseller, in 1884, for 470*l.* The fly-leaf and title are mounted, and two leaves are repaired. It is in a choice red morocco binding by Roger Payne. At the same time copies of the three other folios will be sold—that of the Third Folio being the Langham copy, with the additional title (1663), which sold for 435*l.* in July, 1894.

THE first of the new series of booklets to be issued by the Ambrose Publishing Company, of 57, Wigmore Street will be a collection of essays by Mr. George Barlow, entitled 'The Triumph of Woman.'

MR. H. J. GLAISHER, of Wigmore Street, has just ready Mr. William Toynbee's new volume of poems, 'Rhymes of City and Country-side,' and a small volume of verse by Mr. Dermot Freyer, entitled 'Rhymes and Varieties: Verses in Lighter Vein.'

ONE of Messrs. Sotheby's first important sales after the Easter recess will consist of a selected portion of the library of rare books and manuscripts of Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, of Dogmersfield. This sale will be held on April 18th and two following days. There are several fine illuminated Books of Hours of Paris, Roman, and Sarum uses; rare works on America; and a few important books from the early English presses. There are two Caxtons; a fine and nearly perfect copy of the first edition of Gower's 'Confessio Amantis,' 1483; and an imperfect copy of the third and last of Caxton's edition of the 'Legenda Aurea,' 1493. Wynkyn de Worde's press is represented by a copy

of the 'Chronicle of St. Albans,' 1497; 'Dives and Pauper,' 1496; and 'Vitæ Patrum,' 1495. The Shakspeare entries include the four folios; a copy of the excessively rare 'Sonnets,' 1609, which will be, apparently, the only one sold at auction for over thirty years; and two quartos—'Henry the VI,' the two parts, printed by T. Pavier in 1619, and 'King John,' 1622, a perfect copy of the third quarto edition of this play.

MESSRS. HODDER & STOUGHTON announce the early publication of 'The Man of the World,' the second of Fogazzaro's famous trilogy. The story is concerned with the earlier life of Piero Maironi, afterwards "The Saint," and carries the narrative down to the issues—social, religious, and political—of the present time.

THE new portion of the 'Oxford English Dictionary' is a triple section by Dr. Murray, and it extends from "piper" to "polygenistic"—5,536 words illustrated by 20,848 quotations. Among the more important words are "play" (17 columns), "plough," "plum-pudding," and "police."

THE FOLK-PLAY OR BURY ST. EDMUNDS PAGEANT will be held from Monday, July 8th, to Saturday, the 13th, in the grounds of the Abbey, comprising the Cellarer's Yard, Abbot's Garden, Infirmary Cloisters, Prior's House, and part of the site of the Round Chapel. The text has been written by Mr. L. N. Parker, Master of the Pageant. Upwards of 1,500 persons will take part in the production of the seven "Episodes" which deal with events of interest in the history of the edifice and its eponymous patron saint.

ALFRED DE MUSSET's copyright expires in May, and the Société du Mercure de France will then publish, in its "Collection des plus belles Pages" a selection of his best work. The same firm will also issue his 'Correspondance,' edited by M. Léon Séché, and covering a period of thirty years (from 1827 to 1857). Of the two hundred letters thus gathered, a good number have not yet been published. Others have been revised from the MSS., and parts which were suppressed have been restored.

M. JULES LEMAITRE is publishing this week with Calmann Lévy 'Jean Jacques Rousseau,' which is the result of his recent successful course of lectures.

THERE are at present 4,151 matriculated foreign students at the German universities, constituting 9·2 per cent. of the total number. Of these 1,890 are Russians, 681 Austrians and Hungarians, 341 Swiss, 144 English, 302 Americans; while 113 come from Asia, 13 from Africa, and 11 from Australia. The remainder belong to various European States. The favourite universities are Berlin, Leipsic, Munich, Heidelberg, and Halle. The German technical schools number 12,000 students, and of these 2,701 are foreigners. The electrotechnical institutes are the

most frequented, and in Darmstadt and Karlsruhe the foreign students exceed the Germans.

THE death, of lung disease, on Sunday last, of Constantine Petrovitch Pobedonostseff removes one who was till recently a figure of European importance. The difficulty of pronouncing the name of the Procurator of the Holy Synod of Russia and tutor of successive Russian emperors did not prevent his becoming a marked figure throughout the Western European world, standing for the ultra-Russian doctrine in Church and State, and for the persecution of all Jews, Dissenters, and infidels. We reviewed at length in 1898 his striking 'Reflections of a Russian Statesman.' Herein he attacks the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people as "the great falsehood," and speaks of the press as "the falsest institution of our time." "Any vagabond babbler...any enterprising tradesman, may found a newspaper, even a great newspaper." He attracts writers, who "deliver judgment on any subject at a moment's notice." He hires "illiterate reporters to keep him supplied with...scandals. His staff is then complete. From that day he sits in judgment on all the world." Pobedonostseff was a man of wide culture and a considerable historian. We quoted recently Bishop Wilkinson's description of him as "an unrelenting fossil."

THE death in his forty-first year is announced from Vienna of Arthur Jellinek, the author of a number of valuable bibliographical works. The 'Internationale Bibliographie der Kunsthissenschaft,' begun in 1902, 'Bibliographie der vergleichenden Literatur-geschichte,' 'Goethe-Bibliographie,' &c., owe their existence to him.

AT the last monthly meeting of the Board of Booksellers' Provident Institution the sum of 110*l.* was voted for the relief of sixty-one members and widows of members. One new member was elected, and nine fresh applications for membership were received.

WE note the publication of the following Parliamentary Papers: Education, Scotland, Northern Division, General Report for 1906 (2*d.*); Scotch Education, Return showing the Expenditure from the Grant for Public Education, a List of Day Schools aided from Parliamentary Grant, &c. (8*d.*); Report for 1905 on the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Royal Colleges of Science and of Art, the Geological Survey and Museum, &c. (1*s.*); and a Report of the Board of Education on the Charity known as the Hulme Trust Estates (Educational), price 2*d.*, which shows that, owing to large periodical increases in the income of the Trust estate, a series of private Acts of Parliament was passed extending the objects to which the Trust funds might be applied. The charity largely concerns Brasenose College and schools and colleges in Lancashire.

## SCIENCE

## TECHNICAL ELECTRICITY.

*Technical Electricity.* By H. T. Davidge and R. W. Hutchinson. (University Tutorial Press.)—In their preface the authors tell us that the work is a "somewhat unusual combination of scientific principles and engineering practice." This is certainly the case, and it seems doubtful whether the mixture of the elements of physics with descriptions of more or less complicated electrical appliances, within the compass of some 500 pages, will prove of much educational value to the elementary student for whom the book is designed—for we are explicitly informed that "no previous knowledge of the subject is assumed." In spite of this statement in the preface we find on p. 10, in the chapter on dynamics, definitions of such qualities as the *watt* and *kilowatt-hour*; nor is it much comfort to the uninitiated to be told that these quantities "will receive fuller definition in chap. x." In a textbook of this kind it is no doubt difficult to secure absolutely logical treatment, and to avoid using terms and conceptions before they have been fully explained; consequently such an inconsistency might well be overlooked, were it not that it is typical of the mode of treatment of the subject throughout the book. A few examples selected at random will serve to illustrate this. No sooner has the student been introduced to the fact that bodies may be electrified by friction than he is plunged into a discussion of electric resistance, and the variation of this quantity with temperature for various metals and alloys, such as manganin and platinoid. Surely this might have been withheld until some of the properties of the electric current had been considered. Again, on p. 45 the ballistic method of measuring capacities is given before the student can possibly have realized the principles underlying measurements with a galvanometer. It is true that this and many similar passages are printed in smaller type than the rest of the text, possibly to indicate that the reader cannot be expected to understand them at the stage at which they are given; but none the less they cannot fail to confuse the conscientious student who attempts to read them. It is, we think, similarly ill-advised, in the first paragraph of the chapter on magnets, to mention electromagnets and to give the ring method of measuring magnetic induction before the first chapter dealing with current electricity; or, again, to describe galvanometers before discussing the magnetic effects of currents.

Another feature of the book is that, although certain chapters are devoted to the elements of the mathematical theory of electricity and magnetism, the majority of the expressions are merely written down without proofs. In fact, the student is taught and expected to apply, in working out examples, formulae without a knowledge of the methods by which they have been derived. Thus, for instance, the expression for the time of oscillation of a magnet in a uniform field is given with the explanation that "full investigation would be out of place." On the contrary, it seems to be the one thing that would have been exactly in place if the formula was to be given at all. Then the expressions for the capacities of certain condensers are given with some such explanations as "it can be shown...." This affords poor consolation to a student of inquiring mind.

The authors seem to have taken care to eliminate misprints and actual mistakes, although one or two unfortunate errors of this kind have crept in. Thus on p. 81 a force of 200 pounds per square inch is mentioned; this, however, is an obvious slip, for care has been taken with units throughout—a feature which is to be commended. The descriptions of apparatus are often good, and the diagrams satisfactory.

*Electric Railway Engineering.* By H. F. Parshall and H. M. Hobart. (Constable & Co.)—This book concerns itself mainly with the application of electricity to heavy traction as distinguished from tramway work, and gives an exceedingly comprehensive review of the progress which the new motive power has made up to the present moment, besides containing a great store of collected data regarding the results obtained in representative examples of its application.

Notwithstanding the fact that the working of railways by electricity still appears to be considerably more expensive than by steam, except in the case of very dense and regular traffic, yet the advantages of the electric system are such as to have warranted its introduction in many cases where other methods are rendered undesirable owing to particular local conditions. The absence of smoke makes the electric motive power particularly suitable for services in tunnels and in large termini, and this reason alone has caused it to be adopted in a number of instances for portions of railways which are otherwise worked by steam. No one who has had an opportunity of visiting such termini as that of the Quai d'Orsay in Paris can fail to be impressed by the great improvement that has resulted from hauling the trains into the station by electric locomotives, and using the current for such auxiliary services as handling luggage by means of lifts and chutes.

The possibility of subdividing trains into small self-contained units to suit the great variation of traffic that is characteristic of suburban railways, the increased rates of acceleration that can be reached, and the simplification of shunting operations are further important factors in stimulating the development of electrical methods; but in spite of these advantages the steam locomotive must certainly be admitted to be better suited for long-distance traffic, where the above-mentioned considerations are of comparatively small moment.

The early part of the volume, on 'The Mechanics of Electric Traction,' discusses in turn the magnitude of the tractive resistances that have to be overcome, the accelerations that are attainable, and the power and total energy required to maintain specified schedules of time. The importance of a careful division of the time between stations into periods of acceleration, coasting, and braking is clearly demonstrated by means of numerous calculations and diagrams, and it appears that although the rates of acceleration that are possible with electromotors are considerably greater than those that are attainable by steam locomotives, yet too high rates should not be chosen, as they can only be realized by the use of heavy train equipments, and consequent undue increase of first cost, running expenses, and wear and tear of the rolling stock and track.

The comparison that is given of the values of the resistances offered to the motion of electric trains, as determined by various observers, shows such discrepancies that little seems to be known on this subject, and it is to be hoped that more trustworthy information will soon be available. It

seems that success in this direction can only be hoped for if an effort is made to separate the total train resistance into its component parts, as values for the aggregate resistance per ton at various speeds cannot be expected to be comparable when taken with trains of widely varying construction on tracks of different natures. In this portion of the book some regrettable confusion is made between the terms "power" and "energy."

The close of this section is devoted to a critical consideration of the merits of direct-current and single-phase alternating-current motors for traction work, and the authors come to the important conclusion that the latter will not eventually be able to compete with the former. They base this conclusion on the greater weight of the single-phase equipment necessary to maintain a given time-table with a given seating capacity, and the more rapid deterioration that is probable of the commutators of the alternating-current motors. Returning to this question in the last part of the book, the writers advocate the development of direct-current motors for voltages of about 1,500 volts, and express the opinion that such types would prove to be superior to single-phase motors for high-speed long-distance service. In a detailed comparison of estimates for the equipment of a railway of 60 miles length with 1,300-volt direct-current or 3,000-volt single-phase motors, the single-phase system is shown to be 12 per cent. higher in first cost and 7 per cent. higher in operating expenses than the direct-current system, notwithstanding the higher voltage chosen.

The next section of the book, on the generation and transmission of the electrical energy, is mainly of a descriptive nature, and includes particulars of several existing installations which are somewhat wearisome in the reading. The estimation of the cost of the transmission system for various lengths of transmission, types of cable, and values of line voltage is discussed by the help of curves, the value of which to the reader would be greatly enhanced if the basis upon which they were obtained were more fully given. In many cases the writers state the comparative costs of various systems without specifying the type of cable or the current densities and voltage drops that have been assumed in their calculation.

The substation equipment next receives attention, and the discussion is principally centred upon the much-debated question as to the desirability of using rotary converters or motor-generators for the transformation from high-tension three-phase to direct current to feed the track. The relative costs of equipping the Central London Railway by each system are worked out, and result in a 7 per cent. smaller outlay for the motor-generator system, which has, however, to be put against its somewhat lower efficiency. It seems, therefore, that the authors are fully justified in their contention that the rotary converter should be superseded for future projects by the motor-generator, on the grounds of its superiority in starting, greater stability in running, and more efficient voltage control. The cascade converter receives no mention, and in view of the fact that this type of machine possesses many of the advantages of each of the above types, without the principal drawbacks of the rotary converter, it should certainly have figured in the discussion. The starting of a rotary from rest, when fed from the alternating-current side, is ascribed wholly to the action of eddy currents induced in the pole faces, which would not explain the fact that it is possible to start such machines in this manner, even

if the poles are laminated. In reality the hysteresis of the iron plays a most important part in the production of a starting torque, and this fact is frequently overlooked.

The close of the book is occupied with descriptions of rolling stock, details being given of frames, brakes, tyres, and axles used in existing installations. A high standard of excellence has been maintained in the preparation of the volume, which contains more than four hundred diagrams and plates.

### BRITISH BIRDS.

*The Birds of the British Islands.* By Charles Stonham. With Illustrations by L. M. Medland. Parts I.-IV. (E. Grant Richards.)—We have before us the first four parts which constitute vol. i. of this publication. It has been the publisher's laudable object "to supply a work which shall be far in advance of anything of the kind which has so far been attempted," and this at a price which shall not be prohibitive. Whether this has been achieved is a question on which there will probably be much difference of opinion; for ourselves, we find the results on the whole unsatisfying. It is at once evident that such a work as this must stand or fall by its illustrations. The general effect of these beautiful plates is certainly pleasing, and in all the details of paper, type, and liberal margin we have an édition de luxe. The absence of conventional surroundings, which serve only to distract the eye, is a commendable feature. Some of the pictures are near perfection; in others, however, there is much to criticize, and several err in being dark. We fancy that for the average ornithologist it would be an easier task to identify the living bird under ordinary conditions than to determine the species of some of those portrayed here in black and white, notably in the case of the warblers. That this arises solely from the limitations of the process is disproved by the wonderfully successful work of Mr. Frohawk in 'British Birds, their Nests and Eggs.' The bird pictures of this incomparable artist cannot be summarily disposed of, in the comprehensive language of the prospectus, as "far from satisfactory"; and if a comparison is challenged, the advantage does not lie with Mr. Medland, except possibly in the more delicate moulding and finish. The illustration of the golden-crested wren is a case in point.

The figure of the song thrush is curiously unsuccessful, and gives the impression of being a sort of composite production, in which the head, body, and legs have been severally depicted by independent draughtsmen, with no concerted notion of the general result. By comparison the redwing in the next plate appears to be the longer bird, which, of course, is not as it should be. The pose of the stonechat in plate x. is lifeless, and suggestive of the taxidermist. The lack-lustre eye, the total omission of white in the wing and upper tail coverts, and the unorthodox pattern of the characteristic white collar, all combine to destroy the likeness to the real bird. We should challenge the statement that as a rule it rears only one brood in the year. In the illustration of the spotted flycatcher the rectal bristles are missing, a defect which in real life would handicap fatally an insectivorous bird in the capture of its winged prey. The eye also is distinctly too small, and in its most natural pose the flycatcher's

legs are not so much in evidence. The drawing of the marsh tit, with its unduly elongated outline, is lacking in plumpness and rotundity. As regards its food, it is hardly correct to say that it "can always be attracted" as readily as its congeners by a bone, lump of suet, or cocoa-nut; the fact might be mentioned that this tit has almost as great partiality as the goldfinch for the seeds of the thistle.

Additional plates are given to emphasize the points of difference where there is a superficial resemblance between two species, and these are certainly helpful. Their value, however, is discounted in several instances by the fact that the style of production in black and white tends rather to exaggerate resemblances which would hardly be noticeable in the proper colours. Thus we find the head of the female wheatear contrasted with that of the female whinchat, and the female black redstart opposed to the female stonechat.

Equally colourless, in a figurative sense, is the letterpress, in which there is very little that calls for comment. The notes are carefully compiled, but there is virtually nothing in the way of original observation. We are told twice that the pied wagtail is by no means shy, and that the dipper derives its English name from its habit of bobbing up and down. Mr. Stonham does not often venture to dispute accepted ideas, but he is perfectly correct in contradicting the popular belief that a wren's nest cannot be touched without its being at once deserted. With reasonable care the eggs may be removed and replaced without much risk of desertion. On the other hand, the number of eggs laid by a wren is once more put down as "six to eight." Any one who cares to investigate the matter for himself, removing the eggs singly and not counting by the touch only, will soon be convinced that "five or six" form the normal clutch, and more than six distinctly abnormal.

The most valuable part of the letterpress is, perhaps, the brief derivation of the scientific and English names, with which each description is prefaced. A few local names are introduced in the text.

*Birds of the Country-side.* By Frank Finn. (Hutchinson.)—The revival of interest in outdoor life and natural history moves apace with the revival of interest in gardens; and many books on animal nature are published nowadays. Mr. Finn's book, which is handy in shape, professes to be "primarily intended to serve as a means of identification" of birds. Judged by its intention, it is a failure; for it is certain that no one coming fresh to bird-life in England would be able to discriminate by the help of this book. To do that one of two things is requisite: either carefully coloured plates or careful descriptions. Of plates there are only twelve, which include thirty-one birds. The best means of identification of birds—by their songs—is very imperfectly supplied. For example, what assistance can it be to learn of the willow-wren that "in spring and summer its pretty song, of a few notes with a falling inflection, attracts notice"? The song of the willow-wren is so individual that it would be easy to describe it—by comparison, for instance, with that of the chaffinch. Again, the blackcap's song, says Mr. Finn, "is very noticeable, being sweet and prolonged, either loud or low." That might be true of a dozen birds. The "pinking" of the oxeye tit is quite different from that of the chaffinch. The wren rather than the greenfinch might have been compared with a canary. The photographs from nature, which abound, are of real value.

### ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE Professors of the National Museum of Natural History at Paris have issued an appeal to naturalists of all countries for subscriptions to a fund for erecting in the Jardin des Plantes a monument in honour of Lamarck. Prof. Joubin, 55, Rue de Buffon, Paris, is secretary to the movement.

M. Cartailhac has been appointed Professor of the new Chair of Prehistoric Archaeology in the Faculty of Letters at Toulouse. The appointment has been confirmed by the Government, and is looked upon as a gratifying recognition of the value of anthropological studies and of the eminence of the Professor.

M. Giuffrida-Ruggeri has been appointed Professor of the new Chair of Anthropology in the Faculty of Sciences at the University of Pavia.

An exhibition of anthropological and ethnographic collections made by Dr. Rivet in the Equatorial Provinces has been opened at the Museum of Natural History in Paris. It comprises 300 skulls, most of them pre-Columbian; a collection of costumes; a unique series of ceramic objects; and a complete collection of objects relating to the Jivaro Indians, upon which Dr. Rivet will contribute a monograph to *L'Anthropologie*.

The concluding part of *L'Anthropologie* for 1906, which has only just been issued, and from which we derive the foregoing information, contains an article by Dr. Lucien Mayet on the question of Tertiary man, with an account of the author's observations at Puy Courny and at Puy de Bondieu, near Aurillac. He arrives at the conclusion that the eoliths found at these places might have been produced by natural causes, without the intervention of human industry, and have therefore no evidential value as proof of the existence of man in Western Europe in the Tertiary period. M. Marcellin Boule, as editor, appends a note to the paper, in which he expresses his dissent from some of the geological arguments of Dr. Mayet.

An extract from a letter to Prof. Hamy by Dr. Decorse is also printed in *L'Anthropologie*, in which recent archaeological researches in the Soudan are described, and two figures are given, representing a collection of stones, and the markings upon them, found at Tondidaro. This communication supplements a previous one made by Lieut. Desplagnes (*Athen.* No. 4137). The author is not prepared to express a definite conclusion as to the purpose or the symbolism, if any, of these monuments.

Prof. Keane informs *Man* that the census report of 1901 for the State of Cochin is now being supplemented by an ethnological survey of the whole field by Mr. L. A. Krishna Iyer, local correspondent of the Anthropological Institute. The Professor indicates some of the more valuable features of Mr. Iyer's work.

Mr. C. M. Woodford, another local correspondent, in notes on Rennell Island, gives sketches of the tatu patterns on men and women, and of the method of felling trees by means of an adze of hoop iron. He suggests that the natives may be said to have arrived at the hoop-iron age of civilization, and he has procured enough of their language to show its Polynesian origin.

Mr. J. Edge-Partington figures a New Zealand box in his possession, the dimensions of which (3 ft. x 11 in. x 10½ in.) exceed those of any previously known specimen. The lid is adorned with two male figures in high relief, placed head to head. The inside of

the box shows clearly that it has been worked upon by stone tools.

Mr. A. L. Lewis records the result of his inspection of the cromlechs at St. Nicholas and at St. Lythan, in Glamorganshire, and notes their resemblance to similar structures in India.

#### SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—March 13.—Dr. Aubrey Strahan, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. G. de Purcell Cotter, Mr. A. Dance, Dr. F. Oswald, and Mr. W. H. Pickering were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: ‘A Silurian Inlier in the Eastern Mendips,’ by Prof. S. H. Reynolds,—and ‘On Changes of Physical Constants which take place in Certain Minerals and Igneous Rocks on the Passage from the Crystalline to the Glassy State, with a Short Note on Eutectic Mixtures,’ by Mr. J. A. Douglas.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC.—March 21.—Sir Henry H. Howorth, V.P., in the chair.—Prof. R. C. Bosanquet, Mr. T. W. Barron, and Mr. W. Willoughby Gardner, were elected Fellows.—The Rev. Dr. Headlam exhibited an electrum half-stater of the Euboic standard, bearing on the obverse an irregular raised square, and on the reverse a rough incuse square. This denomination of this type and standard appears to be unpublished.—Mr. H. Elliott Fox showed two extremely fine specimens of the Tower shillings of James I. and Charles I., with mint-marks a lion and an eye; and also a shilling (struck at York) of Charles I. with mint-mark a lion.—Mr. T. Bliss exhibited a series of early British staters of the Whaddon Chase type, of the Iceni, and of the South-East district, the last with a widespread head on the obverse.—Mr. Percy Webb read the second portion of his paper on the coinage of Carausius, in which he treated of the coinage generally, its issues and metals, the mints and the mint-marks, and the legends and types. Of gold coins about twelve varieties are known; of the silver about a hundred; but the preponderance is in the copper. The mints identified by Mr. Webb are of Colchester, London, Rouen (Rotomagus), and possibly Richborough (Rutupiae). The mint-marks, which are extremely numerous, were divided into three principal series, viz., those which give the situation of the mint, those which show the number of the officina, and those denoting the issue. These marks were tabulated, and, so far as possible, explanations were given. The types of the coins are also very varied, some of them being original, but the greater number copies from the coinages of previous emperors. Amongst the more remarkable original types are those with the galley, commemorating the landing of Carausius in Britain, his reception by Britannia, with the legend ‘Expectate Veni,’ and another having for obverse type the jugate heads of Carausius, Diocletian, and Maximus Herculeus, with the legend ‘Carausius et Fratres sui.’ This interesting paper on this Romano-British Emperor will shortly be published in *The Numismatic Chronicle*.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—March 20.—Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, President, in the chair.—Dr. E. O. Croft, Mr. H. J. White, Mr. T. F. P. Hoar, Mr. F. L. Dames, and Prof. Dr. A. Jacobi, of Dresden, were elected Fellows.—Dr. F. A. Dixey exhibited several species of Phrisura and Mylothris illustrating the remarkable parallelism between different forms of the two genera—a correspondence believed by the exhibitor to have a mimetic significance, the mimicry being probably of the Müllerian kind.—The following papers were communicated: ‘Studies in the Tetriginae (Orthoptera) in the Oxford Museum,’ by Dr. J. L. Hancock,—‘A List of the Coleoptera of the Maltese Islands,’ by Mr. Malcolm Cameron and Dr. A. Camana,—‘The Life-History of *Spindasis lohita*, Horsf.,’ by Mr. J. C. Kershaw,—‘On the Egg-cases and Early Stages of South-Chinese Cassididae’ and ‘A Life-History of *Tessaratoma papillosa*, Thunb., with Notes on the Stridulating Organs and Stink Glands,’ by Messrs. J. C. Kershaw and F. Muir,—‘The Vinegar Fly (*Drosophila funebris*),’ by Mr. E. E. Unwin,—and ‘The Structure and Life-History of the Holly Fly,’ by Prof. L. C. Miall and Mr. T. H. Taylor.—Mr. L. Doncaster also contributed ‘A Note on *Xanthorhoe ferrugata*, Clerck, and the Mendelian Hypothesis.’ This was followed by a discussion, in

which Dr. F. A. Dixey, Mr. J. W. Tutt, and others joined.

METEOROLOGICAL.—March 20.—Dr. H. R. Mill, President, in the chair.—Major B. F. S. Baden-Powell gave an address on ‘The Exploration of the Air.’ He said that there are three means now at the service of man by which he may ascend into the air, or may send up self-recording instruments to probe the mysteries of the skies, viz., balloons, kites, and flying machines. The balloon is not capable of much practical application, but is nevertheless useful (1) as an observatory for scientific investigation, (2) as a means of reconnaissance in war. Recently great strides have been made in the improvement of the balloon in the way of providing it with engines and propellers, so that it may be driven to any predetermined goal. Twenty-five years ago the French Government made the first dirigible airship, and now they possess one (if not more) that seems to be a really practical air vessel of war. Count Zeppelin in Germany has also produced a machine which in point of size as well as in speed has beaten all records. Going to the other extreme, we have small balloons, capable of attaining the greatest heights, carrying self-recording instruments. Such contrivances have recently ascended to the enormous altitude of 82,000 ft., or nearly 16 miles above the surface of the earth. Closely connected with this subject is that of meteorological kites. These also have been much improved in recent years, and instruments lifted by kites retained by steel wires have ascended to a height of four miles. Kites of a much larger dimension have also come into use during the last few years. At Aldershot they have been regularly introduced into the service. Men were first lifted by this means in 1895, and improvements have gradually followed until now men have gone up to a height of 3,000 ft.—an elevation virtually beyond the reach of rifle bullets, and so high as to render the aeronaut almost invisible. Major Baden-Powell, in conclusion, said that the flying machine has come to stay, and that little more remains to be done before we can say that man has veritably conquered the air.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—March 19.—Sir Alexander Kennedy, President, in the chair.—The paper read was ‘The Victoria Falls Bridge,’ by Mr. G. A. Hobson.

PHYSICAL.—March 8.—Prof. J. Perry, President, in the chair.—A paper by Prof. F. T. Trouton and Mr. S. Russ on ‘The Rate of Recovery of Residual Charge in Electric Condensers’ was read by Prof. Trouton.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.  
FRI. Geologists' Association, 8.—‘On the Existence of the Alpine Vole, *Microtus virens*, in Britain during Pleistocene Times,’ Mr. M. A. C. Hinton.  
—Philological, 8.—‘On the M Words I am editing for the Society's Oxford Dictionary,’ Dr. H. Bradley (Dictionary Evening).

#### Science Gossip.

We have received the Report of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, which held its annual meeting last week. It is pleasant to hear that there has been a decline in the barbarous use of osprey plumes. It appears that English lapwings are being exported in large numbers to America. The organization of watchers for guarding the breeding-places of our rarer birds is an instance of the admirable work of the Society, which we strongly commend to our readers as a practical body which is not so well provided with funds as it deserves to be.

A NEW volume in ‘The Country Life Library’ will be ready early in April, ‘Flower Decoration in the House,’ by Miss Gertrude Jekyll, the well-known expert on gardening.

THE death was announced on Monday last, at Wiesbaden, of Prof. Ernest von Bergmann, the famous surgeon. He was born on December 16th, 1836, studied at Dorpat, Vienna, and Berlin, and gained much experience in the Austro-Prussian and Franco-German wars. Prof. Bergmann had many royal patients, and his dispute with Sir Morell Mackenzie concerning the

disease of the Crown Prince, afterwards the Emperor Frederick, brought him into prominent notice. He was the author of several technical works on wounds in war, &c.

RECENT Parliamentary Papers of interest are: International Agreement respecting the Unification of the Pharmacopœial Formulas for Potent Drugs (1*l*sd.); and Second Interim Report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, Human and Animal, Comparative Histological and Bacteriological Investigations by Arthur Eastwood, M.D., with Charts (2*s*. 8*d*.).

THE death is reported from Paris of the well-known oculist Dr. Xavier Galezowski, who was born in Poland in 1833, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at St. Petersburg in 1858. He pursued his studies in Paris in 1859, and eventually settled there, establishing in 1865 a “clinique” for diseases of the eye which rapidly obtained for him a European reputation. He took an active part in the Franco-German War, for which he received “la grande naturalisation.” He wrote a number of valuable treatises on his special studies. One of his two sons, M. Jean Galezowski, is, like his father, a distinguished oculist.

As our Easter occurs on the 31st it may be of interest to point out that in the Eastern Church, adhering to the old style of the calendar, Easter falls this year five weeks after ours, on the day called in the Julian calendar April 22nd, but in the Gregorian May 5th. Last year it occurred on the same real day by both calendars, the day reckoned April 2nd in the East being the same as that called April 15th in the West. The reason of the difference is that this year our paschal (the calendar, not the actual) full moon was on March 27th, whereas the Julian style, making the dates thirteen days earlier, has to call the preceding full moon the paschal one, as being the next after March 21st.

THE moon will be new at 7*h*. 6*m*. (Greenwich time) on the evening of the 12th prox., and full at 6*h*. 5*m*. on the morning of the 28th. The planet Mercury will be at greatest western elongation from the sun on the 15th, and will be visible in the morning throughout the month, moving in an easterly direction through the constellation Pisces. Venus is now in the eastern part of Aquarius, and will enter Pisces on the 12th; she will be near the moon on the morning of the 9th. Mars is in Sagittarius, and increasing each morning in brightness; but he is low in the heavens on account of his great southern declination, and even at the end of next month does not rise until after midnight. Jupiter will continue to be conspicuous throughout next month in the western part of the constellation Gemini; he will be in conjunction with the moon on the evening of the 18th. Saturn is in Pisces—to the east of Venus until the 21st, to the west of her afterwards, the conjunction taking place on the afternoon of that day.

M. GIACOBINI publishes (*Ast. Nach.*, No. 4163) a determination of the orbit of the comet (a, 1907), discovered by him on the 9th inst., which gives March 16th as the date of perihelion passage, and 2°5 as the nearest approach to the sun; the comet's motion is retrograde and the inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic about 38°. Observations obtained at Rome, Bamberg, and other places show that the brightness, which never exceeded the eleventh magnitude, is diminishing, so that the comet will soon cease to be visible, even with the highest optical power.

FOUR more small planets were discovered photographically by Herr Kopff at the Königstuhl Astrophysical Institute, Heidelberg, on the 7th inst.

## FINE ARTS

*Westminster Abbey and the Kings' Craftsmen: a Study of Mediæval Building.*  
By W. R. Lethaby. (Duckworth & Co.)

THE avowed object of the author is less to give a description of the Abbey than an account of the craftsmen who built and decorated it:—

"I want to show that, just as in thirteenth-century Italy we assign certain works of art to Arnolfo, Niccolò, or Giotto, so here we can identify the works of John of Gloucester, mason; John of St. Albans, sculptor; and William of Westminster, painter. And as in Florence, so at Westminster a personal human interest must add to our reverence for an otherwise abstract art."

We shall return to this passage, after noticing one or two other aspects of this deeply interesting book. The author's unrivalled knowledge of English Gothic art and archaeology in general, and of Westminster Abbey in particular, and the large amount of original research which he has carried out, have led him to devote the first portion of the work to restating the historical and artistic aspects of the Abbey and monastic buildings. In this he has mainly concerned himself with producing fresh facts, revising earlier conclusions, or endeavouring to reconstruct the past. While the subject is approached throughout in a scholarly spirit, the limitation to what he deems important is so rigid that in places the effect is somewhat fragmentary, although we know of no other contemporary writer who can in such eloquent language "think back" pictures of Gothic art in its prime, or impress them so vividly on the reader's mind:—

"The south-east corner, between the Chapter House and Henry VII.'s Chapel, is quiet and has an echo of romance. I want to think of it here as it was when it stood in its fresh fairness, when Henry III., in 1262, ordered pear trees to be planted in 'the herbarium between the King's Chamber and the Church,' evidently so that he might see it over a bank of blossom."

The description of the north transept is a good example of the archaeologist's power of tracing back the original form in spite of the successive alterations, beginning apparently at the end of the fourteenth century with the building of the Galilee by Henry Yevele, continued among many others by Wren, and completed by the restoration of Scott and Pearson—so thoroughly completed that one sculptured boss, one short length of moulded stone, and a few plain wall stones are all that is now left of the original work. Each successive change is described, the minutest points of evidence being considered, whether obtained from written records, old prints, or the example of contemporaneous buildings at home and abroad. It would have been an advantage had some of these early prints been reproduced, forming as they do most important evidence. Through the whole chapter runs a trenchant criticism of the work of the "scientific" restorers. We

can only refer to one point—the tracery in the gable, replaced by

"what appears to be a reading of Hollar's etching, which was only a short-hand note, thoroughly good for a gable an inch high, but not of course more accurate than the *actual work* from which it was sketched.... The restorers never seem to have heard of criticism. They ought, one would think, to know old forms when they see them.... If the *real* gable was to be made to agree with the tiny sketch made *from it*, why not the clerestory and the triforium?"

There was external evidence to prove that the work was original; but apart from this "how could they have thought that such beautiful forms of 1250-60 got up there?" The conclusion is:—

"Now it is done, don't alter it.... the north gable as it stands has already more than a dozen years of antiquity ('Early English' they call it!). It is now the nearest we can have to the original work."

After reading the book through we turned back to the paragraph in the preface which we have quoted at the head of this notice. How far has the author succeeded in his attempt to identify the work of the various master craftsmen and add the note of "personal human interest" which he promised us? That he has succeeded very largely there can be no doubt. In the first place, he has made it abundantly clear that these master craftsmen of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries in England carried out many of the functions of an architect, and designed at least those portions of the work executed under their control. Then again, largely owing to the fact that the rebuilding of the Abbey was a State and not a Church expense, he has been wonderfully successful in his search for information about its builders. He is able to give a virtually complete list of the master masons, carpenters, painters, and other crafts employed in the work of building, decorating, and furnishing. In all, the names of some three or four hundred craftsmen are given, with, in many cases, the work on which they were employed, while the more important receive extended and critical notice. In fact, it is no exaggeration to say that the work opens a new chapter in national biography.

The question of which master at any particular time most nearly approached to the position of architect depended partly upon the work in hand, though generally a mason and a carpenter seem to have been more or less in dual control. From the public accounts Mr. Lethaby has been able to trace the same master at work on various buildings, and, from the knowledge of his work thus obtained, feels it possible, on internal evidence only, to attribute to him work in other parts of the country. From a multiplicity of sources he has also brought together a good deal of information about the lives of the masters: particulars of their wills; cases of arbitration, of election to Parliament and the Common Council; even a story of abduction; so that we are able in some degree to see what manner of men they were, not only as a class, but also as individuals. Had there been an English

Vasari, the names of many of them would, possibly, have been household words with us; but it must not be overlooked that whereas a Renaissance building was the individual, even capricious product of the designer's fancy and scholarship, and his personality therefore of the greatest interest, Gothic architecture was, on the other hand, a communal and not an individual art. As the author has himself said in an earlier work when speaking of Gothic cathedrals, "The work of a man, a man may understand; but these are the work of ages, of nations"; or, as he puts it in the present volume, "Gothic architecture was the art of the craftsmen's guilds." However magnificent the total result, the importance of the individual personality seems considerably less.

The author devotes a few words at the end to the preservation of the building. The importance of his conclusions, which would at all times have been great, is much enhanced by his recent appointment as "Surveyor of the Fabric." It is a matter for the greatest congratulation that the man who is the best qualified for such a position should have been appointed to look after our most important building. Moreover, we may confidently expect that the influence of his example will be widespread, and that other historic monuments will be cared for on similar lines. We hope that we have at last reached the end of the "restoration" period, and that all that now remains to us of historic interest will be preserved without further falsification. The author quotes with approval, and evidently accepts as a policy, the following words from William Morris's 'Westminster Abbey': "You cannot restore it, you can preserve it.... The structural stability having been secured, the Abbey should be kept clean, and otherwise not be touched at all." His suggestions are divided under three headings, and may be summarized thus: (1) no more monuments to be admitted; (2) the church to be kept in the most careful repair; (3) the preparation of faithful records of paintings, carvings, pavements, &c. As regards the last suggestion, we need only say that we look forward to an extremely interesting collection. The best opinion will be with the author in protesting against the admission of further monuments, although it is natural that the nation should wish to see its great men honoured as they have been honoured in the past. Perhaps Mr. Cockerill's suggestions of cutting memorial names on the pavement will provide a way out of the difficulty. Referring to this, the author says:—

"I feel that the inclusion in such a list ever growing longer in due sequence, would be a finer thing in itself, and the list more interesting to follow, than any addition of disparate and scattered monuments."

The preservation of the stonework is of the most urgent importance, not less so if there is to be no restoration. Of the many patent preservatives not one has proved effectual, and most have been positively hurtful. For instance, Scott's

Preservative Solution, which was applied to the vestibule of the Chapter House, did incalculable harm, till its further use in the Cloister was stopped in 1878 by a protest in *The Athenæum*. Happily, there is reason to believe that one of the simplest remedies—and one, too, frequently used in the Middle Ages—is also the most efficacious. It may be somewhat of a surprise to the reader to hear that this is whitewash, and something of a shock to find that Mr. Lethaby proposes to apply it to the whole exterior of the church; but the experiments made by the late Mr. Micklethwaite in whitewashing some of the passages leading out of Dean's Yard have had the most satisfactory results, and an inspection of these will go far to remove any uneasiness which might be felt with regard to a similar treatment of the church itself. The author himself says:—

"Of course, if the church were whitened all at once it would seem rather shocking, but there is no need of this, if it were done gradually and with a yellow-toned wash; and the portions done would soon recover their mellowess."

Had space permitted, there is much else that we should have liked to refer to, particularly the author's account of the early paintings and sculptures, which will commend the volume to many not specially interested in architecture. It is well printed, and has been carefully revised; but the index should certainly have been fuller. It contains many charming drawings by the author, and has for frontispiece a beautiful photograph of the remarkable portrait of Richard II. now hanging in the presbytery. Altogether the work is of first-rate importance—by far the most authoritative that has yet appeared, and likely to remain so for many years to come.

#### ARCHITECTURAL LITERATURE.

*Reason in Architecture: Lectures delivered at the Royal Academy of Arts in the Year 1906.* By T. G. Jackson, R.A.—Among contemporary writers on architecture Mr. Jackson holds an honoured position: in particular his "Dalmatia, the Quarnero and Istria" is accepted as a standard work. In the present volume no attempt is made to produce fresh facts or add to the sum of archaeological knowledge, but the author endeavours to present to the general reader a more correct view than that usually accepted of the development of the different architectural periods. His argument, put shortly, is that the past styles assumed their forms "not from arbitrary design or fancy," but from a logical development of the "necessities or convenience of construction," and that similarly the vitality or otherwise of modern work will depend upon its accommodation to present-day conditions.

That in all the great architectural periods the style was founded upon the methods of building then in use will be questioned by no one; and conversely, that the attempt to use an architectural style not founded upon the construction employed has never produced the finest results will also be admitted. But can the argument be pushed further than this? Were the changes in style always due to external conditions? or were the methods of building changed to fit in with fresh aesthetic aspirations? In

the main we believe the former view—in so far at least as the beginnings of change were concerned—to be the correct one. The Romans used the arch not from any preference for its form, but because they were unable to construct buildings of the size they required without it. So far, indeed, were they from feeling pride in it that they generally endeavoured to minimize its effect by an architectural decoration of a trabeated form of construction. Similarly the mediaeval builders only adopted the pointed arch in order to reduce the thrust and to overcome the difficulty of vaulting oblong spaces. Where constructional reasons did not exist, such as in the heads of doors and windows and in wall arcading, they continued to use the circular form, as may frequently be seen in Transition churches—clear proof that they had at first no preference for the pointed form for its own sake.

It is to the transition from the Roman to the Gothic style that Mr. Jackson devotes the greater part of his volume, in order to illustrate his main contention that for every considerable change in the history of architecture there was a constructional reason. Through successive chapters he traces the development of various details, such as the Corinthian capital as used by the Romans, describing its every step, beginning with the use of the pulvino to enable a thick wall above to be carried on the comparatively slender diameter of the classic column, on through the gradual strengthening of the form of the capital until the pulvino in time became again unnecessary and was gradually merged in the abacus, the character of the foliage meantime changing with the altered outline, and so on until in the thirteenth century the Gothic capital was fully developed, with nothing left to recall its origin. Several chapters are devoted to the development of vaulting from the Roman barrel vault, relying for its stability on direct weight, up to the period of the highest development of Gothic art, when a great building became little more than a stone skeleton consisting of piers, arches, vaults, and buttresses, with the spaces filled in with window tracery, relying for its stability upon the opposition of forces, finely described in the following passage:—

"It would surprise many people, as they stand in the silence of some great Gothic minster, whose ancient stones seem to have grown old in peaceful calm and slumberous quiet, if they were to realize the truth that so far from everything being at rest around them, they were surrounded by mighty unseen forces engaged in active combat, thrusting and counter-thrusting one another in fierce encounter, a never-ending conflict that never slackens between antagonists that never tire."

By the time the mediaeval builders had solved all the constructional problems that had so long perplexed them, they no doubt felt a complete mastery of their craft, and with a legitimate pride in their achievement gave full play to their imagination, developing such fresh features as the fan vaulting in Henry VII.'s Chapel, which may be cited as an example of arbitrary design not based upon any constructional reason.

Mr. Jackson appeals to the general reader not to be deterred from acquiring some knowledge of construction—the essential principles of which are quite simple—from a fear of its technical nature, as such knowledge is indispensable to a comprehension of old work, which was never merely the creation of artistic imagination, and in order that there may grow up an educated body of public opinion in architectural matters. To such a reader we heartily recommend this volume.

*Class Illustrations for the Study of Architectural History.* By Banister Fletcher and Banister F. Fletcher. (Batsford.)—This publication is intended to meet the need long felt by some lecturers—so we are informed by the publisher—of a series of plates illustrating the various phases of architectural development, for distribution among the students attending their classes. It consists of the illustrations from the authors' extremely popular 'History of Architecture on the Comparative Method,' printed on separate sheets and on one side of the paper only, but otherwise unaltered, and so not calling for further notice at this time. Though the plates seem a little small for their purpose, they are excellent in other respects: both the drawings and lettering are clear and well arranged, and no doubt lecturers will find them useful, though we fear they are destined for use mainly as a part of a cramming system with which we have no sympathy.

*Reason as a Basis of Art.* By C. F. A. Voysey. (Elkin Mathews.)—While prepared to accept in a modified degree the high ethical aims which are here advanced for art in general, even in its most utilitarian aspects, we do not believe that the terms of art and ethics are interchangeable with any advantage. The following quotations not unfairly represent the author. We are told that the most important consideration for house-builders is, "Will our work tend to purify character and strengthen the affections?" "If we would erect a building, the question of supreme importance must be, not where and how shall we build it, but why?" "Reason, conscience, and love are the three faculties that should operate in all we say and do." We venture the guess that the genesis of this little work was a paper read before some ethical society.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Arundel Club's Publications, 1906.* (Arundel Club.)—From the Peninsula, directly or indirectly, come some of the most notable of the originals reproduced in the latest portfolio of the Arundel Club. Sir George Donaldson's problematic Velasquez is the curiosity of the number, and a recent contribution to *The Burlington* traced fully, and pretty satisfactorily, its historical pedigree. Of its intrinsic claims to be by the hand of Velasquez it is difficult to judge without seeing the original, but the head seems to be the best part of it, well painted and with a plausible resemblance to the 'Bobo de Coria.' The silhouette of the boy combines ill with the stool in the background, which appears to be painted with less than Velasquez's perfection in the rendering of still life. The left hand also is expressive. From Portugal come some Flemish pictures: two by Herri met de Bles (with the forelock), of more interest than the figures ascribed to the same painter, under his nickname of Civetta, at the Academy; a very pretty 'Marriage of St. Catherine' in the manner of Memlinc; and an example by that mysterious 'Gran Vasco' whose authenticated work is so rare. Rubens's 'Tomyris with the Head of Cyrus' looks even better in black and white than it did in paint and canvas at the Guildhall. A Duchess of Alba by Goya and a Giorgionesque portrait by Titian are among the other attractions of a number admirably printed, as is usual with the Club publications.

*Les Miniaturistes Français.* Par Henry Martin. (Paris, Leclerc.)—The accomplished administrateur of the Arsenal Library

gives us, in this modest volume, the results of many years' study of the miniatures of the Middle Ages. He deals with the subject from a technical rather than from a general point of view; he discusses such abstract matters as the "procédés des miniaturistes, esquisses, calques, images retournées, application d'or," and so forth, and, with the natural caution of the pioneer, speaks of the results of his investigations as tentative rather than final or exhaustive. Some of the fruits of his inquiries, embodied in this book, formed the subject of an admirable article in the *Revue Archéologique* for 1904, which we noticed at the time. The remarkable exhibition of the French "Primitives" in Paris in 1904 enabled the author to extend greatly the scope of his inquiries. He gives a brief sketch of the rise and progress of miniature painting as seen in the early illuminated manuscripts, and contends that the great schools of "enlumineurs" did not come into existence until the thirteenth century, the transcription and ornamentation of a MS. of the Bible or of some work of the Fathers being carried on with zeal: "chaque lettre écrite ou enluminée pouvait, disait-on, effacer un péché." Paris was from the beginning of the thirteenth century the nursery of the illuminator's art, and by the end of that century there were "une vingtaine tout au plus," not counting "les aides ou apprentis," who practised the art in that city. We gather from a passage in Dante (not quoted by M. Martin) that Paris was famous for "that art... called illuminating."

M. Martin does not insist that because a miniature is ancient it is also good; but he does contend that whilst there are very few bad ones to be found in the manuscripts of the thirteenth century, poor examples are common in the manuscripts of two centuries later. One of the most interesting chapters of this book deals with the subject of portraits in the manuscripts from the thirteenth century to the time of Charles V. One great joy of the artists of the Middle Ages was to "contrefaire au vif." These portraits were made, as M. Martin modestly puts it, "certainement sans flatterie":—

"Les portraits exécutés au moyen âge nous montrent des hommes ou des femmes qui d'ordinaire ne sont point beaux; beaucoup d'entre eux même sont trop laids pour n'être pas vrais";

and it is curious to note that the decline of the art synchronized with the efforts of the illuminators to give their portraits "un caractère personnel." In the chapter on the portraits in manuscripts which date from the time of Charles VI. to the sixteenth century M. Martin deals at length with that of the first wife of that monarch, Isabeau de Bavière, in the Harley MS. of Christine de Pisan, now in the British Museum, and presented to that queen between 1410 and 1415.

Some exceedingly interesting particulars are brought together in the chapter which treats of the names and work of illuminators up to the time of Charles V. The greatest of these artists were Jean Pucelle and Jean Coste, the latter of whom painted King John. M. Martin publishes (but not for the first time) a remarkable "rôle de la taille" of 1292, in which we have the earliest hitherto discovered record of the names and relative importance of the various miniaturists in Paris, with the names of the streets in which they lived and a list of the prices paid them for work—but what kind of work is not quite clear. One of the most important of the artists in this list is "Honoré," of whose work there is a "Décret de Gratien" in the library at Tours, for

which he received 40 liv. in 1288. A Breviary "made for the King," for which "Honoré" received 107 livres 10 sous is in the Louvre. Singularly little is known of the artists who worked for Charles VI. and other patrons up to the sixteenth century; and the names of those who worked for the Duc de Berry are for the most part unknown. Jacquemart de Hesdin, who was in the service of the Duc de Berry in 1384, stands out fairly clear as the artist of the "Grandes Heures" of that nobleman in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and of the "Très Belles Heures" in the Royal Library at Brussels; but the "autres ouvriers de monseigneur" who worked under the direction of Hesdin are shrouded in obscurity. Another chapter deals with "Instructions écrites et Esquisses des Maîtres Miniaturistes." The sketches, which are reproduced side by side with the finished miniatures, leave no possible room for doubt that the chief artist in the various schools or monasteries was in the habit of sketching on the margin of the MS. an outline of the design for the guidance of the illuminator. These "notules," as M. Martin calls them, are "extrêmement abondantes." In some of the MSS. they have been most carefully erased, but in others they are plainly visible. M. Martin also deals with the "subjects" of miniatures, the illustration of Books of Hours, the technical processes of the miniaturists, and other matters too technical to be discussed here, and in all sections he shows profound knowledge. This book will take an important place among works dealing with the miniaturists of the Middle Ages.

*English Goldsmiths and their Marks.* By C. J. Jackson, F.S.A. (Macmillan).—The craft or mystery (as it was called in early times) of the goldsmith is a very ancient one, and was practised in England at a very remote period." As far back as the reign of Henry II. (to be precise, in 1180) "an association or guild of Goldsmiths was, with other guilds, fined for being irregularly established without the King's license (adulterine)." These statements, taken from Mr. Jackson's introductory remarks, show how wide is the field he set himself to explore, and suggest how much there is to be gleaned from it, whether profit, pleasure, or curiosity be the motive which impels study. The author has devoted seventeen years to his task, which he has undertaken, he tells us, for pleasure and not for profit. The result is a goodly volume of 700 pages, containing over 11,000 marks, reproduced in facsimile from authentic examples of plate, with tables of date-letters and other hall-marks. Here, then, we have a mine of information "for the expert, the antiquary, and the collector of long standing."

In his endeavour to ensure accuracy Mr. Jackson has used a laborious and costly method, and he claims to have given a large number of makers' marks never hitherto represented, and to have secured, moreover, this advantage, viz., that the raised parts of the marks are white and the depressed black, as they appear on the plate from which they are taken. In Mr. Chaffers's and Mr. Cripps's tables the reverse is the case, with less satisfactory results. This important feature of the book has been admirably dealt with, and is one of obvious importance to the collector. The subject teems with curious detail; take, for example, the familiar leopard's head. As a matter of fact this well-known mark is not the head of a leopard at all. The "Statutes at Large," dated 1300, in which it is first mentioned, were written, like all our early statutes, in old

French. Now the term "leopard" in that language means a lion passant guardant; three lions passant guardant have been the arms of England since the days of Henry III., and it is from the heraldic term for these royal beasts that the word "leopard" or "leopart" got into use.

The earliest mark in the long list in this volume, in which the London goldsmiths' marks alone cover 119 pages, is that on a chalice and paten belonging to Nettlecombe, Somerset; it resembles a jug, and is dated 1479-80. Some marks are undecipherable, and many curious; e.g., the "Anathema" cup at Pembroke College, Cambridge, is marked with a fetter-lock; then we find a fish, a hanap, an owl holding a mouse; a pair of bellows on a Communion cup at Evershot, Dorset, and the like at Malmesbury; and heraldic signs in plenty. In some cases the names of the makers may be identified by the miniature reproduction of the signs under which goldsmiths were wont to carry on their business. Of the goldsmiths themselves a most valuable chronological list, ranging from 1090 to 1850, is given. The author expresses his indebtedness to Mr. R. C. Hope, F.S.A., for the greater number of these names.

In a chapter on legislation Mr. Jackson brings his professional legal knowledge to bear. Here we have a summary of the legislation concerning goldsmiths, with the statutes chronologically arranged, affording much information concisely and clearly put. The goldsmiths of London were a numerous and powerful body from very early times in municipal history. They were subject to restrictions—thus in the days of Edward III. they were not allowed to keep any shop except in Cheap; and they had their enemies—in 1267 they had an affray with the "Taylors," in which "500 men were engaged on each side, many of whom were killed and their bodies thrown into the Thames."

Although the book is, as its title imports, chiefly devoted to English goldsmiths and their works (and by English is meant, the author tells us, Irish and Scotch as well), there is much collateral information; e.g., on alloys and their use, on weights, on standards, and on the Assay.

No fewer than sixteen chapters are assigned to the provincial guilds and their marks. Beginning with York, where the guilds date from early in the fifteenth century, these include Norwich, Exeter, Newcastle, Chester, Birmingham, and Sheffield—the principal towns in which the craft was practised; then follow the minor centres, Hull, Lincoln, Coventry, Shrewsbury, Sandwich, Leicester, Carlisle, Gateshead, Leeds, King's Lynn, Taunton, Barnstaple, Plymouth, and Bristol. Dorset was particularly rich in the work of local goldsmiths, and there were no fewer than three towns in the county where plate was manufactured, viz., Dorchester, Sherborne, and Poole.

In Scotland the craft was practised much earlier than the sixteenth century, and the goldsmiths of Edinburgh preserve minutes of their elections and so forth from 1525 downwards; whilst in Ireland we know of the existence of highly skilled goldsmiths at a period anterior to the Norman Conquest.

When he comes to deal with Ireland, the author is in sight, so to speak, of prehistoric work, but he has resisted the temptation to go back to the history of the craft in ancient times. He does not even mention the wonderful specimens of the goldsmith's art brought to light by Dr. Schliemann, which, whether the veritable treasure of Agamemnon or not, are preserved for the delight and admiration of posterity in the "Athens Museum."

Four chapters are devoted to the Irish goldsmiths, and these, in the author's opinion, form the most satisfactory part of the book, as dealing with "a topic which hitherto has been the subject of but little research." Mr. Jackson refers his readers to Dr. Joyce's 'Social History of Ancient Ireland' for a description of the famous early examples to be found in the National Museum in Dublin. An historical account of actual craftsmen in Ireland may be said to begin with the end of the twelfth century, since the Dublin Roll of names contains the following entries: "Willielmus aurifaber de Srodesburi (Shrewsbury), Rogerus aurifaber, Willielmus aurifaber, Giles aurifaber, and Godardus aurifaber de London."

But we must stop. As we have striven to show, the author is fully alive to the antiquarian interest which attaches to his subject, but the chief excellence of the book consists in its technical completeness, and the accuracy and practical nature of its information. There is a valuable index, and, by way of frontispiece, an admirable rendering of the Vintners' Salt (1569).

*The Old Furniture Book.* By N. Hudson Moore. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—Very soon there will surely be no more to say of ancient furniture, so numerous are the books, both here and in America, which the recent interest in the subject has inspired. Mr. Hudson Moore is the latest recruit in the United States, and his work, though not so informing or so exhaustive as that of some previous writers, is sufficiently stimulating. American zest has grown proportionately with the importation of European specimens, although, as this book and others point out, a good deal of original-work found its way to the colonies in the days of the makers. At present the flow of good old furniture across the Atlantic is considerable, and American collectors are willing to pay high prices for choice examples of the masters in this as in other spheres of arts and crafts. Mr. Hudson Moore has a nice appreciation of style, and has diversified his chapters with some good illustrations, many of which come from this side. His book may find a place on collectors' shelves beside Mrs. Morse Earle's and Mr. Lockwood's.

#### ENGRAVINGS.

THE CAXTON PUBLISHING COMPANY have sent us a mezzotint engraving, executed by Mr. T. Hamilton Crawford, of the *Venus with the Mirror* painted by Velasquez. This engraving in pure mezzotint not only merits, but will also certainly command, success. It is in every sense of the word a reproduction of the original, the engraver having seen eye to eye with the painter. The exquisite play of the blacks, whites, and greys in the draperies on which the Venus reclines are rendered in exactly the same spirit as they were conceived by Velasquez, the very sweep of whose four-foot brush can be detected in the long flowing drapery of silky black. The slight confusion of the forms in the region of the Cupid's neck and ear, the foamy white garments between the Venus and her mirror, and the diaphanous green veil, which skilfully completes the colour-scheme of the original, are here faithfully given.

If all the engravings which are now produced were up to this standard, and were sold at such an extremely moderate price, there would, surely, soon be an end to the apathy of the general public in matters of supreme art. Both the painted and the engraved versions of the "Rokeby Velasquez" must by now have convinced of its

authenticity even those who a year ago were loudest in dispraise of this important addition to the National Gallery.

We have received from Messrs. Frost & Reed a mezzotint engraving, by Mr. Herbert Sedcole, of Mr. Joseph Farquharson's *Home-ward*, the original of which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1904. The subject is a mid-winter scene depicted with accuracy rather than inspiration. In the middle-distance a small thatched cottage, black against the surrounding snow, is the home towards which a woman—a pathetic figure with a baby—plods wearily. Justice has been done to a successful, if somewhat literal illustration of Nature. The weeds in the foreground are conspicuous, and Nature, the supreme colourist, is seen as a superb draughtsman in black and white. The engraving strikes us at first as somewhat woolly in places; but a closer inspection shows that the gradations of tone have been as cleverly given as in the original work. The result will certainly commend itself to the public at large.

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS has published, through its President, Sir Thomas Drew, a manifesto setting forth its position in view of the recent Report of the Commission on Art Institutions of Dublin. In this document the Academy protests against "an implacable disfavour from the Treasury" under three counts—(1) its exclusion in 1878 from the group of Art Institutions then rehoused in the courtyard of Leinster House; (2) the refusal of the Treasury to consider the claims on behalf of the Academy advanced by Lord Cadogan in 1902; (3) the limited terms of reference issued in 1905 by the Treasury to the Committee of Enquiry, "framed," to quote from the manifesto, "that the enquiry might be used towards devising the best means of abolishing the Academy."

A good deal of sympathy has been aroused in Ireland on behalf of the Academy in its present strait. It is felt, however, that much of the neglect of which complaint is made is to be attributed to the fact that the Academy has, in the past, somewhat forgotten that its main function and chief *raison d'être* is teaching. If any reform of the Academy is to be attempted, it is here that it must begin.

By the kindness of M. Guiffrey, the distinguished administrator of the Gobelins, we are able to refer readers of our note of last week on the treasures of the Archbishop's Palace at Aix-en-Provence to the best account of the tapestries. It is to be found in 'Les Tapisseries historiées,' by Jubinal, 1838. M. Guiffrey states that Jubinal's account is accurate, and he explains that the series is one of twenty-seven pictures representing the life of our Lord, one being dated 1511, and says that they are extraordinarily fine. The tapestries contain many blazons of arms of English families; and it is, indeed, probable that, as we suggested, they were executed for old St. Paul's. They went to France about 1656, having been purchased by a canon of Aix, and presented by him to the cathedral.

THE French authorities are about to establish a species of Villa Médicis in Algeria, for the education of French artists in that colony. The Governor of Algeria has just secured for this purpose a Moorish house with a large garden. The first "titulaires" of the "bourses de voyage" in Algeria—will be nominated in Paris on April 15th

by a committee of which the head is the Keeper of the Luxembourg.

On April 10th M. Loys Delteil will issue in a folio album 'L'Œuvre lithographique de Fantin-Latour,' a reproduction of all the lithographs of the famous painter. Only 100 copies will be on sale at 100 francs each.

M. JACQUES-ÉMILE BLANCHE, the well-known painter, will issue in a few months through M. Arthur Herbert, of Bruges, a collection of 'Essais,' with a preface by M. Maurice Barrès, of the Académie Française. Through the same firm M. Émile Verhaeren will publish a series of art studies, called 'Hommage à quelques Peintres.'

COUNT POTOCKI, a well-known Paris collector and resident, has announced his intention of bequeathing to the Louvre Rembrandt's portrait of his brother, executed about 1650-54. The Count has for the time being lent the portrait to the Louvre, where it will be hung in the course of the next few days.

THE death at Brussels of M. Félix Cogen, the Belgian historical painter, is announced. M. Cogen was born at Saint-Nicolas on February 21st, 1838, and was Director of the Normal School of Art of Saint-Josse-ten-Noode. He frequently exhibited at the Paris Salon, where he was represented in 1905 by a picture of 'Le dernier Séjour d'Érasme à Bâle en 1535,' and last year by 'Louis XVI. et Saint François de Paule.'

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT is formulating a law, identical with the famous Pacca edict in Italy, to prevent the export of objects of art. One consequence of this is that during the present week Señor Parés, the leading fine-art dealer of Madrid, has been selling by auction in Paris his extensive collection. It is particularly rich in carvings in alabaster. There are also important examples of Hispano-Mauresque ware, bronzes, furniture, tapestry, sculpture, and works in marble.

IN the forthcoming number of *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist* articles will appear on 'Some Churches in the Teign Valley, Devon,' by Mr. G. Le Blanc Smith; 'The Story of the Tobacco Pipe,' by Mr. T. P. Cooper; and 'Damme: a City of the Netherlands,' by Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry. The frontispiece will be a collotype of 'The Doom on the Sculptured Tympanum of the West Doorway of Autun Cathedral (Saône-et-Loire).'

#### MUSIC

##### PROGRAMME MUSIC.

*Programme Music in the Last Four Centuries.* By Frederick Niecks, Mus.D. (Novello & Co.)—Our author begins his book by asking the pertinent question, What is programme music? Many, he tells us, regard it as music which imitates sounds, or by analogy the visible; while others, taking a wider view, look upon it as that "which not only describes, but expresses." Of these different kinds our author traces the history from the sixteenth century down to the present time. After two short chapters on early vocal specimens of programme music, he turns to instrumental music, "our real subject." The interest and importance of Kuhnau's Bible Sonatas, which appeared in 1700, are recognized: they contain, it is true, imitations of battle and other sounds, of movements—such as the pebble or stone which David "slang," or the fall of the Philistine—more or less puerile; but, as our author justly remarks, "they are remarkable achievements, daring,

and often successfully daring, in their efforts at expressiveness." Handel, like Kuhnau, indulged in music imitating sounds and movements, and occasionally accentuated what ought to have been subordinate. Imitative music is, indeed, to be found in all the great composers. Prof. Niecks regards it, and justly, as the "lowest" type; yet when properly introduced it is often of powerful effect. "Many questionable" examples, we are told, are to be met with in Handel's works. This is true, but others could be named which display genius of the highest order. In tone-painting of emotions, the highest type, Handel's mastery, says the Professor, is unquestioned. Although the emotional intensity of Bach's instrumental music is duly noted, the reference to this composer is very brief; but Prof. Niecks had to consider the space which would be required for later composers, who, if not greater than Bach, were more immediately concerned with the subject in question.

Beethoven our author regards as the "chief founder and the greatest cultivator of programme music." But Haydn and Mozart seem to us cultivators of programme music of the highest type on the same lines as Beethoven. The former before beginning a work invented a "romance or programme" to stimulate his imagination; while Mozart declared that, not being a poet, painter, or dancer, he could not express his "thoughts and sentiments in poetry, painting, or pantomime," but, being a musician, he could do so "by tones." Their aim was similar to that of Beethoven: the latter, however—by the power of his music, by the nobler, and at times highly dramatic thoughts and sentiments which inspired him; also by certain indications emanating from him, and many more or less trustworthy stories concerning the poetic basis of various works—exerts a more direct appeal, and his music seems full of meaning other than that which is purely musical. Beethoven, on the other hand, chiefly influenced the composers who came after him. Did not Mendelssohn, as our author reminds us, say that Beethoven by his "Pastoral" Symphony had made it impossible for composers to keep clear of programme music? If composers, by the way, had thought more of Beethoven's description of his symphony as "expressive of feeling rather than painting," and of his wise remark, "All painting in instrumental music, if pushed too far, is a failure," we might have been spared the "extravagance in thought, sentiment, and imagination, in line, mass, colour, sonority, and form," which Prof. Niecks finds in much music of the present day.

The chapters on Schumann, Berlioz, Liszt, and other moderns are specially interesting, for these composers not only wrote programme music, but also in articles, letters, &c., expressed their opinions. We resist the temptation to quote and comment on many passages, and give only three weighty utterances.

Of Schubert's great Symphony in C Schumann wrote:—

"In this symphony there lies hidden more than mere beautiful melody, more than mere sorrow and joy such as music has uttered already in a hundred ways; yes, it leads us into regions where we cannot remember to have been before."

Liszt says:—

"The programme has no other object than to indicate preparatively the spiritual moments which impelled the composer to create his work."

And Tschaikowsky remarks of his Fourth Symphony:—

"Of course it is programme music, only it is quite impossible to formulate its programme in

words; it would have a ludicrous effect, and give rise to ridicule."

Prof. Niecks's book is a veritable cyclopaedia of information on programme music, and full of valuable comments and criticisms. In his Epilogue he sums up the matter tersely in the following words:—

"Programme music in its widest sense is extensive with expressive music; in its narrower sense it is a species of this genus."

### Musical Gossip.

THE eleventh Broadwood Concert on the 14th inst. was devoted to Bach, the programme including two short church cantatas, excerpts from three others, and three stanzas from the motet, "Jesu, meine Freude." There was a small choir from the Temple Church, with a small orchestra. It was an interesting evening, but the most impressive choral singing was in the noble and expressive motet. All the performances were under the sympathetic direction of Dr. H. Walford Davies.

THE excellent Quatuor Capet took part in the twelfth and last concert of the series on the 21st. A first performance in England was given of a Pianoforte Quintet by M. Faure, the Director of the Paris Conservatoire. The music is clever and emotional, though each of the three sections seemed to run too much in the same vein. The pianoforte part was played by Mlle. Marguerite Long, who also gave solos by Scarlatti and Saint-Saëns with marked skill and brilliancy.

THE KOMISCHE OPER COMPANY from Berlin opens a season of two months at the Adelphi Theatre on April 15th with Offenbach's "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," the composer's last work, produced at the Paris Opéra Comique on February 10th, 1881, after his death. The opera is a great favourite at Berlin, and also often played at Paris. It was announced in the Covent Garden prospectus for the season of 1904, but was not given.

MR. CHARLES SANTLEY'S JUBILEE CONCERT will take place at the Albert Hall on May 1st, and this most popular of great singers may safely count on a large audience and a hearty welcome. Of the hundreds who have generously offered their services, the executive committee has chosen Mesdames Albani, Suzanne Adams, Clara Butt, Ada Crossley, and Kirkby Lunn, and MM. John Coates, Ben Davies, Hollmann, Kreisler, Édouard de Reszke, and Kennerley Rumford. The London Symphony Orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Landon Ronald. Mr. Santley made his début at St. Martin's Hall on November 16th, 1857, as Adam in Haydn's "Creation."

A NEW child cellist of English birth will make her appearance on May 29th at Queen's Hall. Miss Marion Harrison, though only in her fourteenth year, is reported to be a player of extraordinary ability. She is studying at the Royal College of Music under Mr. W. G. Whitehouse, the able violincellist.

DR. C. H. Kitson's "Art of Counterpoint and its Application as a Decorative Principle" will be published shortly by the Oxford University Press.

### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.—Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.  
SUNDAY League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.

### DRAMA

#### Dramatic Gossip.

THIS evening the Lyceum resumes (under the direction of a syndicate known as Popular Playhouses, Ltd.) its position among the regular theatres. The piece with which it reopens consists of "Her Love against the World," a play by Mr. Walter Howard, first given in September last at the Grand Junction Theatre, Manchester, the action taking place in Ravensburg, a species of equivalent of Ruritania.

THE same evening witnesses at the New the five hundredth representation of "The Scarlet Pimpernel."

THE first appearance at the Waldorf of Mr. E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe in "The Sunken Bell" will take place on April 22nd. Their programme, as has been stated, includes "Joan of Arc," "When Knighthood was in Flower," and some Shakspearian pieces.

THE SOTHERN-MARLOWE COMPANY have made arrangements for the production of "Hamlet" at a single performance at the small summer theatre near Elsinore, a few yards from the actual scene of the play, the castle of Kronborg. The performance is likely to take place in the beginning of June, after the close of the company's season at the Waldorf.

MR. CHARLES FROHMAN has acquired the English rights of "Les Bouffons," the great success of the Sarah Bernhardt Theatre in Paris, and looks forward to producing an English version towards the close of the year.

AT the Haymarket Theatre a performance (for copyright purposes) of an adaptation by A. Austey of his "Brass Bottle," which belongs to 1900, has been given.

MR. CLYDE FITCH's play "The Truth," shortly to succeed "Raffles" at the Comedy, will show Miss Marie Tempest as Becky Warder, a character, like Lady Jessie Neapean in "The Liars," with a constitutional incapacity for telling the truth. Other parts will be played by Miss Grace Lane, Miss Sibyl Carlisle, Miss Rosina Filippi, Mr. Allan Aynsworth, Mr. O. B. Clarence, and Mr. Dawson Millward.

ON April 8th Mr. Galsworthy's comedy "The Silver Box" will be given as the evening entertainment at the Court.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—R. L.—D. C. B.—H. H.—M. D.—  
R. W. G.—J. H.—Received.  
J. N. O. E.—Too late.  
W. R. P.—L. H.—Next week.  
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.  
WE cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearances of reviews of books.  
WE do not undertake to give the value of books, china pictures, &c.

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